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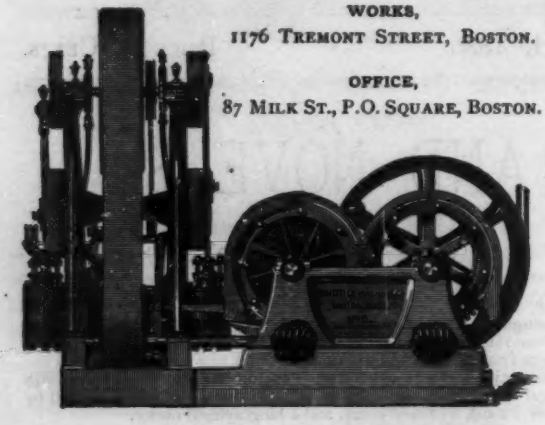

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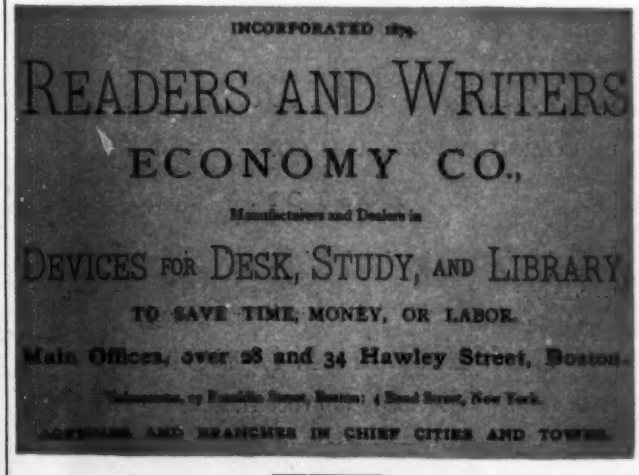
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The Harvard Register.

Vol. 1. *CAMBRIDGE, MARCH, 1880.* *No. 4.*

Entered at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

HARVARD MEMORIAL HALL AND SANDERS THEATRE.

BY HENRY VAN BRUNT.

AFTER the late civil war, the erection of some memorial in honor of those sons of Harvard who had served in defence of the Union, more especially to commemorate the sacrifice of those who had laid down their lives in that cause, assumed the form of a solemn duty in the minds of the alumni and friends of the University. In July of the year 1865, a committee was appointed by the Association of the Alumni, with power to erect such a memorial. In December of the same year this committee adopted a plan, of which the present building is the complete development. After sufficient funds had been accumulated to justify its execution, a beginning was made in the year 1870, and the work was carried on in successive years as the condition of the available means permitted. The Dining Hall and Memorial Vestibule were finished and occupied in the summer of 1874, and the Theatre first occupied on Commencement Day, 1876. In July, 1878, the completed building was transferred by the committee to the perpetual care of the corporation of Harvard College. In the memorandum of this transfer it was provided, that, of the three main divisions of the building, the western should be called the Dining Hall, the central the Memorial Transept, and the eastern the Sanders Theatre; and the President and Fellows, in accepting the charge, formally stated their opinion that Memorial Hall was "the most valuable gift which the University has ever received, in respect alike to cost, daily usefulness, and moral significance."

HARVARD MEMORIAL HALL AND SANDERS THEATRE. Ware & Van Brunt, † Architects.

The building so described is constructed of red brick and yellow sandstone; and its three portions, although recognized in the design as distinct buildings, are so combined as to form a single composition, the Dining Hall occupying the position of the nave of a cathedral, the Sanders Theatre standing as the choir or apse, and the Memorial Transept, as its name indicates, being placed between, and serving as a monumental vestibule to the Dining Hall on the one side and the Theatre on the other. The extreme length of the building is 305 feet; the extreme width in the axis of the transept is 113 feet; the extreme height of the tower, which crowns the central division, is 190 feet; the whole being of dimensions very nearly similar to those of Lichfield Cathedral in England. The architectural character of the design is technically mediæval; but the suggestions of the style have been treated with great freedom, and no attempt has been made to hinder the natural development of the building according to its conditions of plan, structure, and use, by confining its expressions within the limits of any recognized archæological era. It is distinctly a civic and collegiate building, although the combination of its three main divisions roughly recalls, as has been intimated, the outlines of certain religious types of architecture. This resemblance to the cathedral form is purely accidental, and has no significance of sentiment whatever. The tower rises from the central division, partly as a conspicuous and solemn exterior expression of its memorial function, and partly to dominate the building at the point where such a culmination and emphasis are demanded by the conditions of line and mass in the rest of the composition. Its upward movement, its position, and general character is an artistic necessity, and is contrived as a compensation to the long horizontal lines of the nave, or Dining Hall, on the one side, and on the other as a wall, against which the sweeping lines of the apse, or Theatre, with its numerous vertical divisions, may find secure repose. It is intended to reconcile the opposing movement and contrasting character of the two main masses of the design.

The main entrances are at either end of the Memorial Transept, and are decorated with a screen-work of carved stone, above which are the great traceried north and south windows, which give light to the consecrated area within. These two façades are finished each with two gables, which rise one above the other, *en echelon*, towards the central tower, so as to connect with it, and to form with it a pyramidal mass. They are flanked by four lower towers, occupied, those on the east by the stairs to the Theatre, those on the west by the corporation room and by the rooms and offices of the administration of the building. The main point of difficulty at this part of the composition was to reconcile the necessarily domestic character of these smaller towers with the larger scale and more monumental proportions of the Theatre and Dining Hall. On the exterior, in the south gable, is inscribed:—

MEMORIAE · EORVM
QVI · HIS · IN · SEDIBVS · INSTITVTI
MORTEM · PRO · PATRIA · OPPETIVERVNT
CIↃ · D · CCC · LX · I — CIↃ · D · CCC · LX · V

In the north gable, these:—

VT · VIRTVTIS · EXEMPLA
SEMPER · APVD · VOS · VIGEANT
SODALES · AMICIQVE · POSVERVNT

In the interior of the Memorial Transept, the walls are covered to the height of 24 feet with a series of marble tablets, decorated with an inlay of colored and carved stones, and set in an arcade or screen of black walnut. These bear, in the order of their classes, the names, and the date and place of decease, of the ninety-five graduates and

[1] The architects of this structure were William R. Ware (1852), and Henry Van Brunt (1854); the building committee, Henry B. Rogers (1822), J. Elliot Cabot (1840), Henry Lee (1836), Theodore Lyman (1855), and President Eliot (1853); the contractors for masonry, W. C. Poland & Son, and L. P. Soule; for carpentry, J. H. Sears, William Soule, Creasy & Noyes, and others; for the great glass windows, W. J. McPherson & Co.

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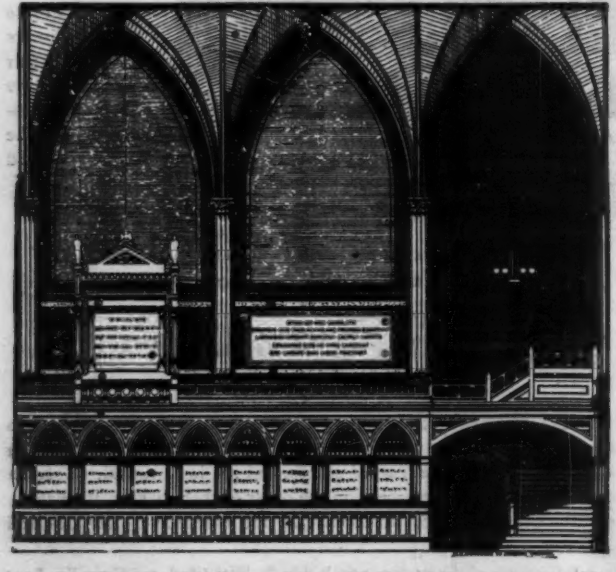
students who fell in defence of the Union. Opposite the entrance to the Dining Hall is a greater tablet, surmounting the arcade in which these names are enshrined, and bearing the inscription shown in the accompanying illustration. This memorial vestibule is paved with marble, and is covered at the height of about 65 feet with a vaulted ceiling of ash, the moulded groins starting from long vaulting shafts resting upon the screen-work below. The walls are inscribed with sentences out of the classic authors and the Latin Vulgate, in praise of heroic patriotism. The north and south windows are filled with stained glass, which, among its embellishments, bears inscribed the names of the qualities which are essential to the soldier and patriot. This hall is 30 feet wide by 103 feet long.

THE TRANSEPT, SHOWING ENTRANCE TO DINING-HALL.

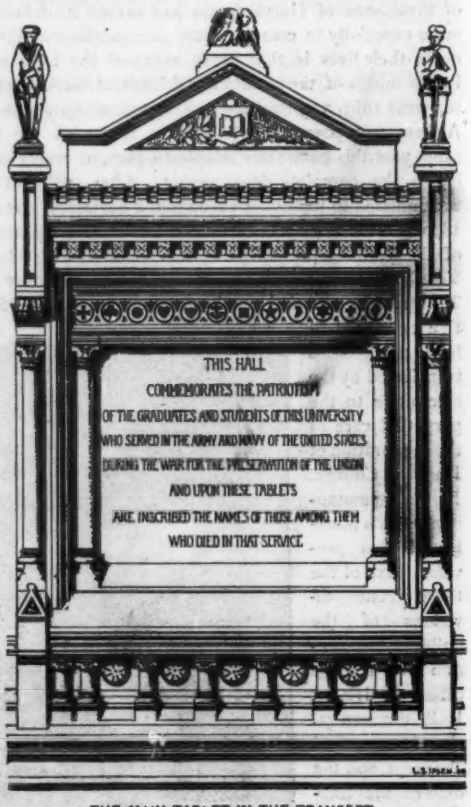
From the centre of its western side one enters the Dining Hall, which extends westward 60 feet wide and 149 feet long, in 10 bays. It is 37 feet from the floor to the top of the wall within, and 80 feet to the ridge of the roof in the centre. The roof is framed in open timber-work of Georgia pine, with hammer-beam trusses, and has galleries of ash at each end, decorated with panelled screen-work. The walls are lined with face-brick and tiles, against which, and beneath the windows, is a wainscoting of ash 25 feet high, where are suspended the pictures,



PART OF EAST WALL OF TRANSEPT, AND ONE STAIRCASE TO THEATRE.

and against which are set the busts and paintings belonging to the University. The side-windows have, to a large extent, been secured by classes and individuals for memorial glass; and two of these, the gift of the classes of 1844 and of 1857, are already in place. Between 600 and 700 undergraduates[1] of the University are served with their meals in this hall daily; but, for the greater festivals of the college year, tables are set for more than a thousand guests. The kitchens and the offices connected therewith are in the basement.

Across the west end of this hall extends a cloister porch, 15 feet wide by 85 feet long, with projecting entrances at the ends on the north and south, closed with forged iron gates decorated with scroll-work in wrought iron, the bequest of a recent graduate. The walls of this cloister are in time to be occupied by mural tablets and busts of the worthies of the University; the monument to President Walker, now in process of design, being the first to take its place. These monuments will be visible from without through the open arcade of the cloister, which forms the lower feature of the great western gable end; above this arcade is the mullioned west window of the Dining Hall, enriched in the glass with the armorial bearings and mottoes of the College, the State, and the Nation.


THIS HALL
COMMEMORATES THE PATRIOTISM
OF THE GRADUATES AND STUDENTS OF THIS UNIVERSITY
WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES
DURING THE WAR FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION
AND UPON THESE TABLETS
ARE INSCRIBED THE NAMES OF THOSE AMONG THEM
WHO DIED IN THAT SERVICE

THE MAIN TABLET IN THE TRANSEPT.

The gable has a finial composed of the letter H and a cross, and upon belts of the façade are the inscriptions:—

HVMANITAS · VIRTVS · PIETAS

AEDIFICATA ANN · DOM · MDCCCLXXI · ANN · COLL · HARV · CCXXXV.

The east side of the Memorial Transept is flanked by open bays occupied by the staircases giving entrance to Sanders Theatre, which is planned somewhat like those of classic antiquity, but with polygonal instead of circular outer walls. In the chord of the polygon, and between the staircase towers, is set the stage. It contains a permanent enclosure for the corporation, and is ample enough to receive all the overseers and honored guests of the University on ceremonial days. Over the stage is a canopy with the function of a sounding-

[1] The Harvard Dining-Hall is the largest college dining-hall in the world, and the Association has the greatest number of members. There is no other dining-room whatever in this country, where so many persons sit down regularly at one time, and there are but few halls of any kind so large. A faint idea of the operations of this association of students, which is simply to secure for themselves good food at a low cost, may be obtained from the following memoranda: Ninety persons oversee and do the work, five men do the meat-cooking, two the bread and pastry cooking, four the vegetable-cooking, eleven the washing, etc. . . . Then there is one head-waiter, having under him fifty-four (colored) waiters. There are also six carvers, one engineer, and help for sundry work. The food consumed averages for each day 100 gallons of soup, 100 pounds of fish, 1,800 pounds of meat and poultry, 2 barrels of flour, 10 bushels of potatoes, 60 pounds of crushed wheat, 30 pounds of oatmeal, 20 pounds of hominy, 20 pounds of rice, 100 pounds of table-butter, 100 pounds of cooking-butter, 60 pounds of sugar for table use, 150 pounds of sugar for cooking, 6 pounds of coffee, 1 pound of tea, 1 pound of chocolate, 1 barrel of apples, 3 boxes of oranges, and other things in proportion. When ice-cream is served for dinner, 45 gallons are consumed. A part of the cooking and washing is done by steam apparatus. The whole of the culinary department is in charge of Frank E. Balch, the steward.

board, with a music-gallery above. Upon the wall over this gallery the following commemorative inscriptions are set: —

HIC · IN · SILVESTRIBVS
ET · INCVLTIS · LOCIS
ANGLI · DOMO · PROFVGI
ANNO · POST · CHRISTVM · NATVM · CIↃ · IↃ · C · XXXVI
POST · COLONIAM · HVC · DEDVCTAM · VI
SAPIENTIAM · RATI · ANTE · OMNIA · COLENDAM
SCHOLAM · PVBLICE · CONDIDERVNT
CONDITAM · CHRISTO · ET · ECCLESIÆ · DICAVERVNT
QVAE · AVCTA · IOHANNIS · HARVARD · MVNIFICENTIA
A · LITTERARVM · FAVTORIBVS · CVM · NOSTRATIBVS · TVM · EXTERNIS
IDENTIDEM · ADIVTA
ALVMNORVM · DENIQVE · FIDEI · COMMISSA
AB · EXIGVIS · PERDVCTA · INITIIS · AD · MAIORA · RERVM · INCREMENTA
PRAESIDVM · SOCIORVM · INSPECTORVM · SENATVS · ACADEMICI
CONSILIIS · ET · PRVDENTIA · ET · CVRA
OPTVMAS · ARTES · VIRTVTES · PVBLICAS · PRIVATAS
COLVIT · COLIT

QVI · AVTEM · DOCTI · FVERINT · FVLGEBVNT · QVASI · SPLENDOR · FIRMAMENTI
ET · QVI · AD · IVSTITIAM · ERVDIVNT · MVLTOS
QVASI · STELLAE · IN · PERPETVAS · AETERNITATES

These inscriptions, and indeed all the inscriptions in the building, both inside and out, were a matter of as much care and consideration to the architects and to the building committee as any part of the work. Those in Latin were finally put into shape under the advice of Professor Gurney, Professor Greenough, and Professor Lane. The verse from the book of Daniel, at the end of the inscription in the Theatre, was first proposed by Professor Lowell, in its English form, as a text remarkably appropriate to the place. But the language of the Vulgate proved to be even more singularly felicitous. The English reads: "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever."

THE HARVARD MEMORIAL DINING HALL.

In panels at the sides of the stage of the Theatre are these words: —

[North.]	[South.]
CAROLVS · SANDERS	AEDIFICATVM
A · B · ANNI · CIↃ · IↃ · CCC · II	ANNO · POST · CHR · NAT
THEATRVM	CIↃ · IↃ · CCC · LXXVI
ALVMNIS · ACADEMICIS	POST · POP · AMER · LIBERATVM
SVA · PEC · F	C

Against the polygonal sides of the Theatre rise from the pit, or orchestra, ranges or grades of seats, and there is one gallery. The seating capacity of the Theatre is about 1,300. The acoustic properties of this room have proved entirely satisfactory. It is roofed with a visible intersecting truss-work of timbers and iron, without supports from below, enriched with an open arcade in clerestory fashion in the upper parts. Story's statue of Quincy stands upon a pedestal against the northern jamb of the great proscenium arch. The wood of decoration in this room is ash, and there is much rich carving in the roof; but the seating is in black walnut. Each of the polygonal sides has one window over and one under the gallery; and on the exterior in the gables over the former are colossal busts of Demosthenes, Cicero, St. Chrysostom, Bossuet, Pitt, Burke, and Webster, as seven typical orators of history, sculptured in sandstone by John Evans of Boston. In the basement of the Theatre, accessible from the immediate neighborhood of the stage, are large waiting-rooms.

The total cost of the whole structure, including heating-apparatus, was $368,482.

HARVARD WASHINGTON CORPS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

BY HENRY WINTHROP SARGENT.[1]

THERE are not many members living of this corps at its last parade under the officers of the year 1829–30. There are doubtless many children, but more grandchildren. To these, as well as to the few survivors of those years, some account of this famous company may prove not uninteresting.

On entering college a half-century ago, and after recovering from the severe ordeal of the football contest (the freshmen and seniors against the sophomores and juniors), which occurred within the early days after the beginning of the autumn term, and after the usual six months or so of hazing, the freshman of that day found there were three objects of his ambition: —

I. The first scholarship.

II. The most popular fellow in the class.

III. The command of the college company.

It was difficult to predict the first, for many months; in fact, hardly before the middle of the sophomore year, not always then. Nor was it very easy to know the second: this likewise required many months and many trials. With the third the matter was easier; since certain characteristics as to height, carriage, military bearing as a private in the company for the two or three years previous to the election, which occurred the last term of the junior year, would somewhat indicate who was, and who was not, eligible.

It was very common, in passing through the yard, to hear the expression, "That is our first scholar," or "He is to be the next captain," or "He is the most popular fellow in our class." Of course, as years rolled on, these questions became more and more settled, either one way or the other. Sometimes the first scholar of the freshman or sophomore years fell behind in the junior or senior years; and the third, fourth, or even fifth, came to the front. So with the most popular fellow: in certain trials he had been found wanting, and fell behind; while others, less prominent in the earlier years, took his place. In the same way with the candidates for the company officers (eight of

[1] Mr. Sargent, a graduate of the class of 1830, is an ex-commander of the corps.

them). The favorites of the freshman year grew too stout and heavy, while, at times, men who were slender and delicate in the beginning began to attract attention as the day of election drew nigh, and as they worked up into shape and condition; but, as a general rule, the early candidates of the freshman year were the favorites.

If I remember right, the election took place in the early part of summer. At twelve o'clock on a certain day, a meeting of the four college classes was called on the advertising board at Porter's Hall, the old inn of that name, famous for its flip. The four superior officers, — the captain, two lieutenants, and the adjutant, — out of uniform, but wearing swords and sashes, came from the middle entry of Holworthy across the yard, with great dignity and sobriety; the whole college walking, running, and shouting by their side, still urging their favorites at this last moment on some uncertain and perplexed voter. On reaching the hall, the officers placing themselves behind a table at its upper end, the captain, coming forward, in what was considered "a graceful speech," resigned for himself and them, the offices they had held the past year, and asked the college votes for their successors. I think it might have been possible for Dr. Holmes to have originated on this occasion his lines,

"It is, it is, a hat is going round:"

for into this domestic ballot-box the votes were deposited, and subsequently counted, and the successful candidate declared. This same course was pursued in the election of the three remaining officers, and the result declared amidst the shouts or jeers and hisses of the friends or enemies of the successful candidates. After this the old officers, taking off their swords and sashes, put them on their successors; and arm in arm, the two captains, the four lieutenants, and the two adjutants returned as they had come, across the yard to the middle entry of Holworthy, the whole college cheering, shouting, or hissing by their side. By this time it was one o'clock; and, the first act having ceased, the college went to dinner.

SANDERS THEATRE.

The second act commenced at two, and was the more interesting from being more uncertain. For a day or so before the election of the higher officers, it was pretty well known who they were to be. Not so with the four commandants, as they were called (captains of companies). These were not chosen by the college, but by the four old and four new officers, and in this way: Having met with closed doors in the middle entry of Holworthy, a name was proposed for first commandant, balloted for, and accepted or rejected as the case might be. If accepted, the past senior commandant walked out alone across the yard to Stoughton, Hollis, Massachusetts, or wherever the new officer lived. During the election of commandants, which usually occupied from two to six, all recitations being suspended, the yard was entirely deserted; but every window in every building was filled with heads, watching the course of the out-going officer, and trying to guess who his successor would be. If he headed towards Stoughton, that building rang with shouts and applause, waving of handkerchiefs, and every sort of demonstration of joy; with corresponding hisses and groans from the other buildings. If he passed Stoughton and Hollis, and headed for Massachusetts, then Stoughton and Hollis took up the groans and hisses, and Massachusetts the cheers. After entering any building, there came a dead silence over the college, although every eye was staring to see the new and old officer come out together; then groans, cheers, shouts, and hisses, as the new officer was liked or disliked. This same course was continued with the three other commandants, until they were all chosen, usually just as the prayer-bell rang; then on crossing the yard came the congratulatory slaps on the back and shakes of the hands of one's friends.

This evening the old eight officers gave a supper to the new eight, at Gallagher's in Devonshire Street, a great college house in those days. In return the new officers gave a supper on the evening of their first appearance in uniform. The next afternoon, immediately after supper, the sixteen officers, the new eight with their swords and the old eight with muskets, met in the grove, as it was then called, immediately behind, I should say, the Appleton Chapel, for drill; the men with guns, representing companies, going through the manual and company drill. This was continued every afternoon for several weeks, a half-dozen privates being at last brought down to increase the companies, until at last there appeared in the windows of University, as we went to prayers, the well-known advertising board, eighteen inches square, and bound with green ribbon: —

"The Harvard Washington Corps is hereby ordered to appear this evening, immediately after tea, for battalion and company drill. Per order of the captain.

——, *Adjutant.*"

This first appearance was always a very trying one to the new officers, as the old ones appeared in the ranks with muskets.

The music consisted of a drum and fife, — "Old Simpson" the drummer, and "Old Smith" the fifer, as they were then called, both of whom were still alive a few years ago, and "Old Smith," I believe, is to-day. These drills took place every Tuesday and Friday evening, until the company came out for the first time in uniform, with the Brigade Band of twenty-eight pieces; the men in the prescribed college-dress, which was dark Oxford mixed gray, single-breasted coats, the skirts cut away like our present dress-coats, and with white cross-belts; the officers wearing the usual infantry felt cap or hat, with black leather visor and black fountain plume, the college uniform coats, with the gilt Massachusetts button, gold epaulets, and white trousers, the usual white sword-belt and scarlet silk sash.

The company of one hundred to one hundred and twenty guns was formed by the orderly sergeant on the Common, then unenclosed, and immediately outside the railing in front of Hollis. At a certain signal the eight officers standing on the steps of Hollis marched out, the full band playing. After taking their proper places, the usual parade

was gone through. The corps then at slow time marched through the larger Massachusetts gate, past University, to the middle entry of Holworthy, where they formed line and opened ranks, the officers coming to the front, when the standard was brought out and saluted; after which, again falling into column, the band playing usually the well-known march of "*Pas redouble*," the colors flying, the company marched by Stoughton and Hollis, under the admiring eyes and applauding hands of the young ladies who were at the windows, out through the Massachusetts gate, by the president's and professors' houses, saluting each as passed, until just before six, when, again going through the evening parade on the Common, they were dismissed, and their guns usually taken to the armory in Hollis or Stoughton. The grand *finale* of this exciting day was the appearance of the officers and men in uniform at evening prayers.

The company attracted more attention in those days than would seem to warrant this long story; for at this period much fewer amusements and liberties were allowed the students. In fact, I hardly remember any thing beyond the few weeks of football, — no base-ball, no cricket, no boating, no gymnasium even on Saturday. Every one had to enter his name with the president's freshman in Massachusetts; and there was many a hard run to reach his room before the eight-o'clock study-bell rang, and the big book was closed; much bribery and corruption were necessary to get one's name entered. Southern students coming from a distance, and having no family, were obliged to invent imaginary aunts, uncles, and grandmothers. A story is told of good Professor Popkin, that, on being applied to by a senior for permission to go to town to see his grandmother, he refused, saying, "Grandmother, grandmother? new play, — 'Thomas and Jeremiah;'" as he called the great play of those days, — "Tom and Jerry, or Life in London." To go to the theatre at all, was a great risk; to be seen there, was death without benefit of the clergy. And those few enthusiasts in the dramatic art who dared to run the risk were obliged to disguise themselves to such an extent that even their own mothers could not have known them.

The Harvard Washington Corps continued for several years after my time, and was then suspended by the government, I believe: at any rate, it ceased to exist; though I understand some attempt to revive it has been made within the last year or so.

We have had so much real "soldiering" to do during our civil war, in which Harvard boys played so noble a part, that it is doubtful whether the old standard, with its well-known motto, "Tam Marti quam Mercurio," will ever again wave in the college yard.

An elevated railroad such as it is proposed to build within the next few years, or some other means of rapid travel, between Cambridge, Boston, and the adjoining towns, would bring to Harvard, in place of the 1,371 students, a much greater number. For then students could reside, not only in Cambridge, but in all its neighborhood. The number of special students would materially increase; for those at other institutions, and persons studying for a profession or learning a trade, would find it possible, conveniently to take the special courses offered at Cambridge, if only a few minutes were necessary to reach there. Sanders Theatre would come into more frequent use, and the University lectures, concerts, and entertainments of the highest order, be made accessible to residents of Boston and elsewhere, to whom at present they are practically inaccessible.

Sixth, But if my said grand-daughter die leaving no child or lawful issue then living and not having disposed of the estate which I have herein before given in trust to the New England Trust Company and to the said Parker and Russell, by will or appointment as herein before provided, and including any residuum of my estate then to convey in fee simple, transfer and pay over the same, or so much thereof as remains unappointed to the persons, societies and corporations and in the proportions following, to-wit: . . . To the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of Ten thousand dollars for the benefit of the Library of said College as a Memorial of my son Arthur Jones Loud who was a graduate of said College. — *Extract from Will of James Hersey Loud.*

THE HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK.

ITS FOURTEENTH ANNUAL DINNER.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AND HAPPY GATHERING OF ALUMNI. — ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT ELIOT, HON. JOHN O. SARGENT, ALEXANDER AGASSIZ, ESQ., PROFESSOR FREDERIC H. HEDGE, HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, HON. ROBERT M. MORSE, JUN., JOHN J. RUSSELL, ESQ., EDMUND WETMORE, ESQ., JUDGE HENRY E. HOWLAND, AND OTHERS. — LETTERS FROM INVITED GUESTS. — NAMES OF THOSE PRESENT, ETC.

[Special Report[1] for THE HARVARD REGISTER.]

THE fourteenth annual dinner of the Harvard Club, at Delmonico's in New York, was one of the largest and most enjoyable gatherings of Harvard men outside of Massachusetts that has ever taken place. The officers of the Club and the committee who had the matter in charge worked faithfully to secure on that evening, Feb. 20, a happy time for all those present. The officers for 1880 are, John O. Sargent, President; Dr. Francis M. Weld, Secretary; T. Frank Brownell, Treasurer. The committee in charge were Joseph H. Choate, Edmund Wetmore, Nathaniel S. Smith, William E. Worthen, William Montgomery, Franklin Bartlett, Arthur M. Sherwood.

For the first time in the history of the Club's dinners, a pianoforte was used as the music for the exercises and as an accompaniment for the songs; the music being in charge of Nathaniel S. Smith and Arthur M. Sherwood.

At about seven o'clock the dining-hall doors were opened, and the company took their seats at five large tables. Opposite the main entrance was one table placed upon an elevation, on one side of which were seated the Rev. Dr. Bellows, the president of the University, the president of the Club, and the speakers of the evening. After Dr. Bellows had asked grace, the party sat down to the dinner, which can best be judged from the

MENU.

HUITRES.

POTAGE.
Consommé, Brunoise.

POISSON.
Bass à la royale.

RELEVÉ.
Côtes de Bœuf à l'anglaise.

ENTRÉES.
Croquettes de ris de veau, parisienne.
Dinde braisé au celeri.

SORBET.
A la Romaine.

ROTI.
Redhead ducks, Salade.

ENTREMETS.
Pommes, Epinards à l'espagnole, Petit pois, Tomates.

SUCRES.
Pouding aux Fruits.
Charlotte russe. Gelée au rhum.
Glace napolitaine. Gateaux variés.

FRUITS AND DESSERT.

CAFÉ.

VINS.
Graves. Sherry imperial.
Pommery sec. Beaujolais.

COGNAC, LIQUEURS.

During the evening President Sargent read some of the letters which he had received in reply to invitations that had been sent out. Among the letters were those of Ex-President Thomas Hill, Samuel M. Felton, Esq., Mr. John Fiske, Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Hon. John Lowell, Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke, Hon. George Lunt, Hon. John J. Taylor, William Gray, Esq., Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, George William Curtis, Esq., Professor Charles E. Norton, Gov. John D. Long, Ex-Gov. Thomas Talbot, Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Henry W. Paine, Esq., Hon. Charles T. Russell, Mr. Henry

[1] Most of the speeches were taken expressly for THE HARVARD REGISTER, in "short-hand," by Robert P. Clapp, a graduate of the College (1879), and now a student in the Law School.

Cabot Lodge, Judge William C. Endicott, Mr. Charles S. Sargent. Nearly all concurred in recognizing the eligibility of non-residents of Massachusetts to the Board of Overseers of the University.

Among the guests present were the following, arranged by classes (the list is unavoidably incomplete): —

1825.	Frederic H. Hedge.	1863.	F. Cromwell.	1871.	W. F. Whitney.
1830.	John O. Sargent.	1863.	B. T. Frothingham.	1871.	Judson B. Wilds.
1830.	Jonathan F. Stearns.	1864.	Edward R. Blanchard.	1871.	A. Wilkinson.
1832.	Henry W. Bellows.	1864.	Arthur Gorham.	1871.	J. S. Williamson.
1833.	William M. Prichard.	1864.	Peter B. Olney.	1872.	William S. Beaman.
1833.	Morrill Wyman.	1865.	T. Frank Brownell.	1872.	Arthur Holland.
1838.	William E. Worthen.	1865.	George A. Goddard.	1872.	Lewis Cass Ledyard.
1842.	D. R. Jaques.	1865.	Frank G. Gorham.	1873.	Edward D. Bettens.
1843.	H. P. Farnham.	1865.	Henry W. Poor.	1873.	Robert A. B. Dayton.
1843.	John J. Russell.	1865.	Charles E. Souther.	1873.	Charles K. Lexow.
1843.	Henry D. Sedgwick.	1865.	Charles H. Tweed.	1873.	W. A. Purrington.
1845.	Lemuel Hayward.	1866.	A. K. Fiske.	1874.	Thomas S. Bettens.
1848.	Charles S. Weyman.	1866.	J. W. Hawes.	1874.	Fred'k S. Buckingham, *l.*
1849.	George B. Upton.	1866.	Charles McBurney.	1874.	C. T. Buffum.
1849.	Henry W. Williams, *m.*	1866.	E. L. Parris, *l.*	1874.	Louis C. Clark.
1850.	James C. Carter.	1866.	R. S. Peabody.	1874.	Samuel B. Clarke.
1850.	James F. Lyman.	1866.	Marshall P. Stafford.	1874.	Henry H. Crocker, jun.
1852.	E. E. Anderson.	1867.	Clement Cleveland.	1874.	Paul Dana.
1852.	Addison Brown.	1867.	Wm. Montgomery, jun.	1874.	Wendell Goodwin.
1852.	Joseph H. Choate.	1867.	Frederick Tudor.	1874.	U. S. Grant, jun.
1852.	William G. Choate.	1867.	Elwyn Waller.	1874.	E. B. Hill.
1853.	Charles W. Eliot.	1868.	F. G. Ireland.	1875.	Francis R. Appleton.
1853.	C. A. Miles.	1868.	William W. Richards.	1875.	Henry S. Van Duzer.
1854.	Henry Van Brunt.	1869.	Franklin Bartlett.	1876.	A. Belmont, jun.
1855.	Alexander Agassiz.	1869.	William T. Bull.	1876.	J. G. Gopsill.
1855.	Leonard A. Jones.	1869.	Prescott H. Butler.	1876.	Jesse W. Lilienthal, *l.*
1855.	William W. Richards.	1869.	Walter Cook.	1876.	Samuel G. Ward, jun.
1855.	William Q. Riddle.	1869.	Austin G. Fox.	1877.	S. Butler.
1856.	George Blagden.	1869.	George Hill.	1877.	Augustus C. Gurnee.
1857.	Henry E. Howland, *l.*	1869.	Nathaniel S. Smith.	1877.	G. B. Ogden.
1857.	R. M. Morse.	1870.	Arthur H. Cutler.	1877.	A. Clifford Tower.
1858.	Riley A. Brick.	1870.	N. Dexter.	1878.	Louis B. Dean.
1858.	R. W. Toppan.	1870.	C. C. Emott.	1878.	Lucius N. Littauer.
1859.	Everett P. Wheeler, *l.*	1870.	William G. Hosea.	1878.	Arthur M. Sherwood.
1860.	Charles H. Hall.	1870.	William Merrick.	1879.	Pierre T. Barlow.
1860.	Horace Howland.	1870.	Frank K. Pendleton.	1879.	Middleton S. Burrill.
1860.	Joseph Shippen.	1870.	Henry K. Spaulding.	1879.	R. P. Clapp.
1860.	Francis M. Weld.	1871.	E. C. Boardman.	1879.	J. E. Cowdin.
1860.	Edmund Wetmore.	1871.	Edward Burnett.	1879.	Frank L. Crawford.
1861.	H. M. Atkinson.	1871.	Horace E. Deming.	1879.	C. Lawrence Perkins.
1861.	C. C. Beaman, jun.	1871.	J. L. King.	1879.	George R. Sheldon.
1861.	Elihu Chauncey.	1871.	James S. McCobb.	1879.	W. L. Watson.
1862.	D. W. Keegan.	1871.	John Reynolds.	1880.	John L. Martin.
1862.	J. L. Ward.	1871.	W. T. Sanger.	1881.	Moses King.

The following letter was received from Sidney Bartlett, Esq., class of 1818: —

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR, — I acknowledge with pleasure the polite invitation of the Harvard Club of New York, to join them in their festival on the 20th.

All associations to keep bright the *commune vinculum* which should bind together the sons of Harvard have my hearty sympathy. But my engagements here compel me to forego the proposed enjoyment.

Very truly yours,

S. BARTLETT.

JOHN O. SARGENT, ESQ., *President.*

The most enjoyable letter of all was that received from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829), which is given in full below: —

BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR, — I regret that I shall not be able to be present at the annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New York, on the 20th of this month. If I had been with my friends and brothers at their meeting, I could not have helped saying that the recent scene between our *Alma Mater* and her New-York graduate reminds me of that unconsciously but convulsively comic passage in Thomson's "Seasons" where Damon and Musidora are the characters. You remember how Musidora, like our *Alma Mater*, —

"A fairer nymph
Than ever blest Arcadian stream," —

came "to bathe her fervent limbs" in the refreshing wave, as our *Alma* cools off the rejuvenescent fervors of her present glorious summer at her Overseers' meetings. You recollect how Damon, the pensive youth,

"Pierced with love's delightful pangs,"

kept his lawless eye upon Musidora

"As from the snowy leg and slender foot
Th' inverted silk she drew," —

or, in realistic phrase, pulled off her stockings, — just as our New-York graduate has sat watching our Lady of Harvard as she

"Stripped her beauteous limbs"

to wade into a discussion at an Overseers' meeting. You have not forgotten how, at last, rather late in the day, the law of propriety compelled the ardent but strictly moral young lover to retire, as the law of Massachusetts compelled the remote but loving graduate to keep his distance; how Damon left a written document to Musidora, — who once more stands for our Harvard Madonna, — after reading which,

"As if to marble struck, devoid of sense,
A stupid moment motionless she stood,"

and then replied in these encouraging words,

"Which soon her Damon kissed with weeping joy: —

Dear youth, —
[Dear graduate], be still as now
Discreet: the time may come you need not fly."

Let us hope the time may come when the distant graduate lover of fair Harvard will not have to play the part of Peeping Tom of Coventry, but be admitted to her presence, not only when she is arrayed in the holiday costume of her anniversaries, but also in the negative drapery of her debating-conclaves, — especially when she has drawn off the inverted silk, and so forth, "to taste the lucid coolness of the flood" of argument at an Overseers' meeting.

Very truly yours,

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

TO JOHN O. SARGENT, ESQ.

PRESIDENT JOHN O. SARGENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN, — As this meeting occurs but once a year, and we are anxious to combine as much business as we can with the pleasure of it, I felt bound to consult our dinner committee — sound and substantial advisers as they have proved themselves this evening — as to what I should talk about on the occasion. I soon discovered that they were more interested in what I might find time to omit, than in what I might find time to say, and were of the opinion — candidly — that what could not be said in five minutes, or ten at the outside, could not be worth saying at all; but that, provided I kept within those limits, I was free to say any thing I pleased. So we made a compromise on this basis. But we are apt to interpret an injunction of this nature as our ancient brother, Cotton Mather, understood the golden rule that he placed in large letters over his study-door: "Be short." He meant only that other people should be short; and so far was he from taking the benefit of his own prescription, that he spent five and thirty years in writing a work so long that, though it was ready for publication a hundred and fifty years ago, they have not got through with the printing of it to this day. I will endeavor to follow his precept, and not his example. At once, therefore, I will address myself to the topic that is uppermost in the minds of all of us this evening.

Two years ago I had the honor to suggest on this anniversary, on your behalf, that it was the true policy of Harvard College to interest all the alumni in its affairs, by recognizing in all an equality of rights and interests, and expressed the desire that some one might make or find a way to that result. On examining the existing laws, you, gentlemen, became satisfied that the statute of 1865, viewed in the light of the most familiar rules of construction, was intended to confer upon us all the privileges that we claimed. We acted upon this conviction, and made the nomination of a graduate not an inhabitant of Massachusetts for the office of overseer. The suggesting committee of the alumni, as the machine for grinding out overseers is modestly entitled, brushed aside our nomination, and administered a sharp reproof by advertising that if our candidate had been legally eligible, they could have given him the lowest place on the ticket. We appealed from this decision with confidence to the alumni at large; and the alumni justified our confidence by giving our candidate the highest place on the ticket of the elected overseers. And, gentlemen, I should do great injustice to my own feelings, as I am sure I should to yours, if I omitted to return our heartfelt thanks for the warm, generous, and enthusiastic support of that very large majority of our Massachusetts brethren who worked as diligently and as cordially as we did to bring about this most gratifying result. There was thus an issue joined between the alumni and the overseers. The overseers referred the question to a committee of their own members, whose duty it was substantially to arbitrate between the Board of Overseers and the electors of the Board of Overseers.

On consideration of the statute, and after the lapse of time sufficient to make that consideration thorough and exhaustive, this committee of lawyers of

the overseers' own appointment — one a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, one a judge of the District Court of the United States, two doctors of laws made so by the University, one lawyer standing confessedly among the foremost in the front rank of the profession in the country, and one rapidly rising to a similar distinction, — this committee sustained to the fullest extent, gentlemen, your construction of the statute, and reported in favor of the eligibility of your candidate. Their opinion is before the alumni. There was no minority report. We supposed there was an end of the case. Nobody doubted — in this quarter, at all events — that a decision so obviously called for by the interests of the College, so thoroughly sustained by the press and public opinion, as well as by the declared wishes of the alumni, could not fail of being confirmed by the Board. We were disappointed; we may say, without giving offence, that we were surprised; for we learn from the best authority, that the Overseers themselves were surprised at the result at which they reluctantly arrived. The vote stood thirteen against eight alumni in the Board of Overseers; and the opinion of those thirteen has prevailed, for the time, against the opinion of several hundred alumni in the board of electors. Of those thirteen, three votes turned the scale, and three of the voters were doctors of medicine; but I cannot help thinking, if a legacy of a million of dollars for the Medical College had depended upon it, they would have seen their way clear to give a very different diagnosis of the case. And with the *ex in presenti* — or, in the vernacular, cash in hand, and enough of it — to be placed where it might do the most good to the University, I should not despair of convincing even President Eliot himself that the act of 1865 means exactly what it clearly expresses, — an entirely new constitution of the Board of Overseers, and an actual, not a simulated, transfer of the government to the whole body of the alumni.

Not satisfied with the adverse decision of a minority of the Board, we were preparing to test the question before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, when a bill establishing the rights of non-resident alumni was introduced in the Legislature by a gentleman who is present this evening, and from whom we hope to hear by and by. That will probably supersede the necessity of a judicial exposition of the law, by giving us a satisfactory legislative exposition. The probability, however, of a favorable result, does not diminish the interest of an inquiry to which I propose, with your indulgence, to devote a few minutes of time — that by this time belongs to somebody else.

As early as 1762, certain citizens of the old county of Hampshire applied to the then governor of the colony, Sir Francis Bernard, for the charter of a collegiate school; and His Excellency was supposed to be on the point of granting it. The overseers of Harvard College took the alarm, and presented a strong protest against any such foundation. They lacked words to express the sorrow and regret with which they regarded the prospect of another college in the Province as a fatal blow to Harvard College and the interests of learning. They saw nothing but pernicious consequences in multiplying colleges, and insisted that the certain result of chartering a rival establishment would be to cramp Harvard College, and keep it low, and utterly disappoint the pleasing hopes of the fathers, that the seminary they had founded in the wilderness would one day emerge from its low and infant state, and acquire all the endowments, privileges, and dignities of an university, becoming a distinguished ornament of the New World, as the universities of Oxford and Cambridge were of the Old. They were earnest, sincere, and successful in pressing this view of the case on the government of the province, and afterwards on the government of the State, and staved off the foundation of a rival college from 1762 to 1821. In the latter year Amherst College was founded in the county of Hampshire, and soon began to realize the most gloomy prophecies of the overseers of 1762. One of its early benefactions was the gift of a quarter million of dollars from a graduate of Harvard.

And why was Amherst College founded? We are not left to conjecture on this point. It is now almost half a century since a life-long friend of our College — the late Professor Ticknor — was disturbed by rumors that reached him, of hostility and opposition to Harvard College in Western Massachusetts; and he wrote to his nephew, who was then studying law at Northfield, to inquire into the truth of these rumors, and make a report to him in the premises. This nephew was Benjamin R. Curtis, of the class of 1829. His name guarantees the prudence, diligence, and fidelity with which the duty thus imposed was discharged. He talked with men of all parties; and he reported that there existed, among all who thought or cared any thing about the College, positive hostility or decided dissatisfaction. The hostility was confined to the Orthodox Congregationalists; the dissatisfaction extended to all the most respectable men in that part of the State. The reasons for it were, that the cost of an education at Cambridge was greater than was necessary; that the College was sectarian; and, last, but far from least, that "it was the college of Boston and Salem, and not of the Commonwealth." "There has not been a single person in the old county of Hampshire," said the Hon. Samuel C. Allen, an eminent citizen of Western Massachusetts, and many years a member of Congress, "since my recollection, in any way connected with Harvard College, or likely to exert his influence in its favor; and how should it be otherwise than that the people should care nothing about it, or be led by its enemies to suspect or dislike it?" And we have the testimony of this same gentleman to the effect, that if the managers of Harvard College had ever got on the hills beyond Worcester, and looked over into the valleys of the Connecticut and the Housatonic, Amherst College would never have been chartered. And, if not, what then? Certainly the mild and cheerful Christianity of President Kirkland stood in striking contrast to the somewhat lurid theology of Calvin. But Mr. Allen clearly meant, that with proper concessions to the severer economy of the rural districts, and a more conciliatory tolerance of their sterner religious doctrines, with a fair representation of both these elements in the Board of Overseers, the interests, the affections, and the wealth that were diverted to build up Amherst College might have augmented the endowments and the resources of Harvard.

When this remark was made, there were not a hundred miles of railroad in the country; and there was a reason for the fact that Mr. Allen's vision was then limited to an outlook from Wachuset, in Worcester County. There are some valleys not to be despised, even west of the Housatonic. There is the valley of the Hudson, for instance, even in Mr. Allen's day distinctly visible from the Berkshire Hills. From the top of the Catskills his eye might have embraced the valleys of the Mohawk and the Genesee. From the summit of the Alleghanies he might have looked down on the waters of the Susquehanna and the Potomac on the one side, and the prairies washed by the Illinois, the Ohio, and the Mississippi on the other. From the same point the overseer at this day might run his eye along the blue waters of Lake Superior, and, resting a moment on the unearthed riches of the Calumet and Hecla, fasten on that little city in its south-western extremity, which in a single summer has paid more money into the Federal customs than the whole estate, personal and real, of Massachusetts Bay would have sold for in the time of Gov. Winthrop. In not many hours from this point, he might thread the valley of the Red River of the North, and see how it compares with the valley of the Merrimac in Middlesex. Continuing through the wheat-fields of Dacotah due west to Bismarck, he might "look over" into the valley of the Missouri.

And then, if he is willing to face the perils which the "teaching elders" faced in the early days of the College, and run the risk of being scalped by the red Indians, from a peak of the Rocky Mountains he may survey the valley of the Yellowstone, and look out upon the plains "where rolls the Oregon," and hears all manner of sounds "save its own dashings;" or from a more southern summit he may survey the golden harvests of Kansas, the mines of Colorado, the vineyards, wheat-fields, the gold and silver of California, and the rapidly expanding cotton-culture of Texas. Hence to the Pacific waters, where he may see the teas and silks of China and Japan marked through from the city of the Golden Gate to the city of the Pilgrims. And by the same conveyance he may set out on his return, and arrived home he may ascend the summit of Beacon Hill, and, contemplating Cambridge and the six adjoining towns, he cannot but feel, that, as Harvard College has sown a larger area than the valleys of the Charles and the Mystic, she is entitled to reap from a larger affluence than abounds in their smiling harvests of ice and of granite. He looks down on the pleasant grounds and agreeable villas that surround the trimountain city of Blackstone. He looks down on its stately public edifices and its costly warehouses, its historic Common and its charming Public Garden. He can imagine all with which taste, affluence, and liberality embellish the inner chambers of the splendid mansions that fill this well-beloved city of our fathers. And when he compares all that he has seen, and all that he sees around him, with what John Harvard saw when dying he gave the whole of his library and the half of his estate to found a school of learning and piety at Newtown, he will find, that when viewed in connection with the growth of our country in territory and dominion, in population and accumulating riches, the boasted wealth of Harvard College to-day is abject penury and destitution in comparison with the original endowment of that school in the wilderness, by the munificence of an unknown stranger.

In this somewhat prolonged journey that I have taken with our friendly overseer, I may have quite fatigued his patience; though if I may be allowed to interpret, gentlemen, the very kind attention with which you have listened to me, I have not wholly exhausted yours. But my excursion was not without an object. To whatever remote region I have carried you, you have been within easy reach all the time of a Harvard graduate, — at the bar, in the pulpit, at the head of a public journal, on horseback with a medicine-wallet in his saddle-bag, building a railroad, digging a mine, harvesting wheat, clipping wool, planting cotton. These men exercise a large influence on public opinion. We do not wish that they should be alienated by indifference and neglect, or by the denial of a just share in the government of which they form a part. We do not wish that fifty years hence any one

may be able to say of the Western States of the Union, what was said fifty years ago of the western counties of Massachusetts, — that they have had no person in their borders, within the memory of an old inhabitant, in any wise connected with Harvard College — no overseer, no teacher, no visitor, no pupil, no benefactor.

I will give you, gentlemen, The memory of JOHN HARVARD: his gift the corner-stone of a colony; the gratitude of a nation his monument.

The whole company then rose, and enthusiastically sang "Fair Harvard;" and at the close of the singing, President Eliot responded to the toast as follows: —

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADDRESS.

I had some difficulty, gentlemen, in following the geographical wanderings of your president; but I arrived at last at the old familiar fact that Boston and Massachusetts have made Harvard University what it is. We hope that you are going to make it better; but we feel sure, that, to do that, you will have to work pretty hard. We welcome you to the task and its responsibilities. It has many responsibilities of various kinds. For example, Boston and Massachusetts have provided the pecuniary means by which Harvard University has been built up and brought to its present estate. Doubtless you are individually prepared to take a large share in that generous work in the future. We shall be rejoiced to have our foundations made as broad and ample as the whole country; but we do not mean to forget that ninety-nine hundredths of the present foundation have come from that little region which your president so feelingly described, — Boston and the adjoining towns.

I take up at once what your president says is the most interesting of subjects this evening, — your application for representation in the Board of Overseers. You will find it impossible to get into any contest on that subject, either with the alumni of the College — as I think they showed last June — or with the Board of Overseers, in spite of their recent vote on the question of the eligibility of Dr. Bellows. There was not a man on the Board of Overseers that did not desire the seating of Dr. Bellows. I was one of the majority that voted against the eligibility of Dr. Bellows; and I should like to tell you why I did so, because I gather from the remarks of the president that the final action of the Overseers was rather unexpected to the members of this club.

We have twelve eminent lawyers on the Board of Overseers. They divided on this question, as lawyers generally do I believe. There were six on one side, and six on the other. I took no part in the discussion of the question; but I had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that there was a doubt as to the legality of electing a non-resident. That was all I wanted to know, to determine my vote; because it is clear to me, and I doubt not to you also, that it is in the highest degree inexpedient for the alumni of Harvard College, who have received from the legislature of Massachusetts the revocable gift of this valuable franchise, to claim or exercise a power which it is doubtful whether the legislature meant to bestow, or ever did bestow. This is the ground, I believe, upon which the majority of the Board voted against the admission of Dr. Bellows. They considered it inexpedient for the alumni to exercise a power of doubtful legality. They knew, moreover, that the Board was quite unable to settle the question of legality by their own vote, affirmative or negative. Imagine for a moment that the decision of the Overseers had been the other way: the election of a non-resident would still have remained of doubtful legality. I supposed that an appeal would be taken to the Supreme Court, and that a competent and final decision would thus be obtained; but it has seemed easier to settle the question by the more direct method of a legislative enactment. The passage of the bill now before the Massachusetts legislature will increase the value of the franchise to alumni who live beyond the limits of Massachusetts, while it will by no means impair the privileges of residents of that fortunate State.

Let me add, gentlemen, that you could not have been more fortunate in your representative. Dr. Bellows's dignified attitude, moderation, and punctuality greatly commended your cause, both to the alumni and to the Board of Overseers; and I trust, that, at the ensuing election, he will be made a member of the Board by an indisputable title.

One of the grounds on which this club advocated the election of non-resident overseers interested me very much, — namely, the suggestion that the resort of students to the University from the country at large could be thereby increased. I have had occasion to observe that this representation of all parts of the country by students in the University has been steadily increasing during the last thirty years, in spite of what has seemed to some of you the objectionably local character of the government of the University. On examining the file of annual catalogues, I found, that, forty years ago, the number of students who came to the College from without New England was only 13½ per cent of the whole body; ten years later it was 12$\frac{8}{16}$ per cent; in 1859-60 it had increased to 20½ per cent; in 1869-70 it had increased to 25$\frac{9}{16}$ per cent; but to-day 30 per cent of the undergraduates come from places outside of New England. This increase has taken place simultaneously with the rise of hundreds of new colleges and universities all over the country. The development of the College in this respect is one of the most satisfactory facts in its history; yet this development only began about thirty years ago, and does not yet include the Gulf States. In 1849-50, there were in Harvard College twice as many students from the Carolinas and the Gulf States as there are to-day. I am sorry to say, that, at the present time, there are but eight students from those States, against seventeen in 1849-50. Our extension, therefore, has been in the Middle, Western, and Pacific States. There are parts of New England, like Western Massachusetts for example, which send very few students to Harvard. At this moment there are fewer students in the College from Connecticut than from California. We must not, therefore, confound the representation of all parts of the nation among the students of the University with a similar nationalness in the governing boards of the University. The resort of students from all parts of the country may be large while the administration is purely local, provided that the administration be wise and liberal. Science and literature transcend State lines, and even national boundaries. It is an interesting fact, that the number of undergraduates from without New England to-day (244) is larger than the whole number of undergraduates (237) forty years ago.

This increased resort to Harvard from the Middle and Western States is due in part to the wonderful advance of those States in wealth and population since 1850, and in part also to the fact that our graduates, dispersing over the country, and becoming men of influence in the communities where they establish themselves, send students to Harvard by direct advice and by the indirect effect of their own careers. But another and very effective cause of the increased resort of students to Cambridge since the close of the civil war is to be found in the extraordinary increase of our material resources during the past fifteen years. Even the officers of the College living in Cambridge have very little idea of the magnitude of the gifts made to the University during that period. I can scarcely tell myself just how great they have been. Since 1870 we have received $1,250,000 in buildings alone; and the contributions in money during the same time amount to at least $1,750,000, not counting the recent Hastings bequest which is chiefly for the benefit of future generations. Now, universities cannot be created by money alone; but, when a university has got a good start, $3,000,000 will make it much more efficient and serviceable.

I said that I hardly knew myself how much money the University has received. Let me give you an illustration of the difficulties which I encounter in trying to add up the gifts to the University. One of our most liberal benefactors has given since 1871 no less than $230,000 to a single department of the University, besides numerous subscriptions and gifts to other departments. The public knows of this gentleman's beneficence to the College only to the amount of $65,000. He has a peculiar way of giving. He sees a need in one of the departments of the University, and he goes and supplies it, pays the bill, and says nothing about the transaction. He thinks this department needs more rooms. He contracts for a building, and erects it on the land of the President and Fellows, without even communicating to them the fact that he proposes to erect such a building. In this way he has given the University $230,000. These facts have been heretofore unknown except to two or three persons; but it seemed to me that they were very instructive, and that you would like to hear them. As this gentleman is sitting at your table, I will not wound his modesty by mentioning his name; but I will take the liberty of mentioning that he is a distinguished scientific student and author, the best authority in the world on certain forms of marine life, and an indefatigable explorer of the depths of the sea; that he was formerly an Overseer, and is now a Fellow of the corporation; and that he is incidentally the manager of the most successful copper-mine in the world.

I cannot refrain, gentlemen, from saying a few words about one of the most useful and elegant gifts which the University has ever received, — the gift of a young graduate who has well earned the thanks of all Harvard graduates and undergraduates, present and to come. I refer to the Hemenway Gymnasium. I hope that any of you who go to Cambridge will visit the gymnasium, in the afternoon from three to five o'clock, or in the evening from eight to ten. You will see there a fascinating and hopeful spectacle, — a spacious and handsome building, and an admirable apparatus actively used, by hundreds of promising youth, for the development and perfection of this wonderful body of ours, — this natural body, in the health and well-proportioned strength of which the foundations of all intellectual and moral strength may best be laid. The variety, originality, and serviceableness of the equipment of the gymnasium are as noteworthy as the perfection of the building itself. The Corporation found the director of the gymnasium in this

city, and, for intelligent advice in making the selection, were much indebted to graduates living here.

Your president made some allusions — I was not sure whether complimentary or otherwise — to Amherst College. He seemed to have an impression that the founding of Amherst was not an unmixed benefit to Harvard. Now, it has been one of the most agreeable things in my experience during the last ten years, to watch the gradual disappearance of those jealousies and hostilities between different institutions of learning in this country, which used to bring such discredit upon the whole superior education, as managed by private endowed corporations. And I desire to say here, that it is to Amherst College that the colleges of the country are indebted for a demonstration of the proper mode of organizing the department of physical training. Eighteen years ago Amherst established this department on the right basis, by putting it into the hands of an educated physician; and we are only following, at this late day, that excellent example. It is not for me to reconcile this respect and care for the body with the old-fashioned Puritan doctrine, still taught, I believe, at Amherst, that man is wholly conceived and born in sin, and that human nature is utterly corrupt, and tends inevitably to destruction. We can rejoice in a reconciliation which perhaps we could not ourselves have effected. So I was delighted to see that a young man named Seelye lately took prizes at the Amherst gymnasium for feats on the horizontal bar and the parallel bars.

Finally, there is one principle or sentiment, which I wish every graduate of the College would strive, as occasion offers, to instil into the minds of our undergraduates. Here at these tables are many men who have entered into life with intense earnestness, with eager ambition, with the firm purpose to bear hardships, undergo labors, and make sacrifice of present pleasure, in order to attain intellectual and moral ends, in order to win worthy success in life. Now, I want to have that earnest spirit communicated to the whole body of undergraduates. The most efficient persons in communicating this living fire are not the professional instructors or administrators at the University, but the men of liberal education who have themselves made noble careers in the broad world. Among the richer undergraduates, and particularly among the young men from New York and Brooklyn, the sons of rich or well-to-do families, there is sometimes found an affectation of indifference and mental lassitude which is enfeebling both to mind and body. I do not find this debility among the poorer students. Now, the graduates of the University can do much by precept and example to counteract that unwholesome tendency. The desire to serve their fellow-men, the public spirit, the intellectual ambition, and the love of power, which to a great degree characterize the graduates of Harvard, need to be infused into every undergraduate. We know that the graduates of the College in all the walks of life are filled with this worthy ambition; for we see their success in every profession and in all forms of intellectual life. This spirit already exists in full force in the professional schools; but it should have an earlier rise. Every young man who enters Harvard College should be full of the thought that he is beginning to make for himself an intellectual career. He should then and there begin to feel, if he has never felt them before, the promptings of a pure ambition and the stress of moral and spiritual motives for vigorous and sustained exertion. The College asks the help of your influence in this direction."

MR. AGASSIZ'S ADDRESS.

In response to the toast, "The representative of the Fellows here this evening, Alexander Agassiz, whose liberality toward our University must relieve any body of which he is a member from the suspicion of being a *close* corporation, and one of the few men so fortunate as to add new lustre to inherited distinction," Alexander Agassiz, Esq., said, —

I am sorry that the custom of calling upon the President of the University alone to respond for the Fellows of the College should not hold good to-night. The president always and on every occasion urges the needs of the College, and he has hinted as usual that Harvard requires much more than it asks.

But you have not heard, I think, from any one connected with the College, what has been done in the last twenty or twenty-five years to bring the College up to a university; and you perhaps know little of what has been done in the scientific departments of the College. I remember well that in 1848, before I was a freshman, a scientific school was established. That was the first sign of a change from the old system to the new. This change was chiefly due to the influence of the Lawrence Scientific School.

The old system was entirely in the hands of the literary men; and the scientific men then stood in a peculiar relation, and were considered somewhat dangerous individuals to a community. As long as a professor confined himself to Latin or Greek or any special profession, it did not make so much difference what he said or did. But scientific study and research were looked upon as rather tending toward materialism, and as being the handmaid of atheism. This has passed away, and the scientific progress of the College is now felt in all its departments. The time is coming when he who knows a little more of Latin, Greek, or history will not be the only educated man. That kind of cultivation, it is true, has had, and must always have, a wonderful value and influence; but we have yet to see what is to be the result of the new education and the power of a university working upon scientific methods in all its departments.

As regards the scientific departments of Harvard, I can in a few words give a history of their growth. It has been due to the energy and devotion of a few scientific men in the College, and to them alone, and not to the governing boards of the University. It is not so long ago that the only observatory Harvard possessed was in the attic of a house now occupied by one of the professors; and I can myself remember when the instruction in botany, zoölogy, and anatomy was given in Holden Chapel, when the chemical laboratory was a small room in the basement of University Hall, where Professor Cooke could invite but two of the students to study chemistry with such advantages as the University could give. At this time the Zoölogical Museum was a shanty near the Brighton bridge.

During the time of the elder and younger Bond, the observatory grew to its present proportions. To Professor Gray we owe the collections at the Botanical Garden; and to him and his colleagues the laboratories where large numbers of students can now work. To Professor Cooke is due the existing chemical laboratory; and to Professor Wyman, although he did not live to see it, the Peabody Museum. As to what has been said this evening of my own efforts, I can only answer that it has been the greatest pleasure to me to have been able to do something for one of the departments of the University; and there is hardly a department of the University, literary or scientific, that does not stand in need of similar help.

I should like, Mr. President, to say one word about the work now going on in Cambridge, which receives perhaps but little recognition. During this present period of transition, while the College is passing from a college to a university, the scientific professors are laboring under great disadvantages. The machine they are running has grown to such a size, and so much is expected of them, that they have no time to devote to original research. For lack of proper assistance each professor is compelled to give so much of his time to the mere drudgery of his department, that, unless we are prepared to see Cambridge financially a success but intellectually a failure, we must be ready to alter this condition of things. What the professors ask is not a great deal, — simply encouragement, and your assistance in relieving them of some part of this mechanical drudgery. For the future welfare of the University I should like to impress upon the students the importance of scientific study. It is almost with despair that the heads of the scientific departments look around them for those to whom they can intrust the continuance of the work to which they have devoted their lives. What will be most welcome to them is the knowledge that they have your sympathy in their pursuits; and let me ask you, when you measure our own scientific men, not to judge them by the often factitious reputation conferred by the notice of men on the other side of the water, who are not always even their equals, but to make their work and their success the standard of your appreciation.

PROFESSOR HEDGE'S ADDRESS.

The next toast was "The vision and the faculty divine," and was replied to by Professor Frederic H. Hedge, who was the oldest graduate present. He said, —

I congratulate you on the good estate of our *Alma Mater*, now fast approaching her two hundred and fiftieth birthday. The greater part of her means and resources has been attained during the last five decades of that term. When I compare the present expansion and numerical strength of the University with its state as I knew it and experienced it in my college days, the growth seems to me as marvellous as any of the growths of the last half-century. When I was in college we had eight — or, counting the gentlemen who came from Boston to lecture to us in the summer, eleven — professors and three tutors. There are now, in the college department alone, forty professors, and twenty-eight additional instructors, including Ko Kun-Hua, who would instruct if he had any pupils. There were then in all the four classes about two hundred and fifty students. The college catalogue for this year gives eight hundred and thirteen. The number of college buildings has more than doubled. The library has added its hundreds of thousands of volumes to the old catalogue; and over a hundred scholarships have been established for the aid of indigent students. The munificent donations we receive from time to time are proofs of the hold we have on the confidence and good-will of a large constituency, able and willing to minister to our wants.

These are indications of great external prosperity. But the true prosperity of a university is internal: its proofs must be sought in the amount of intellectual life which it fosters, the stimulus it gives to thought, the quality of the men it sends out into the world. I am not sure that in these respects the difference between the Harvard of to-day and the Harvard of fifty years ago corresponds to the difference in means and advantages between the present and the past. I am not sure that intellectual progress has kept pace with material. Unquestionably, the young men are better taught, and taught many things which were not taught at all, or scarcely taught, in my day. The branches of study have been multiplied, the requisitions are more stringent for admission and graduation; but I ask myself, Is there any more, is there as much, intellectual life, as much independent thought, as much mental virility, as much interest in literary topics, now as in former time among students of the highest academic standing? Are not the attainments more technical, less assimilated to the inner life, less fruitful of large views and intellectual freedom?

The Report of the Overseers for the past year speaks of "an impression in the community, not wholly without foundation," that "public opinion among a portion of the students is hostile to any regular application to study." I am not prepared to say how far that impression is correct; but it does seem as if a considerable portion of the students were more interested in rowing-matches and match-games of base-ball with other colleges than in letters and science. If it be true that public opinion among the students is unfavorable to study, the source of that opinion may perhaps be found in the disinclination to literary labor of rich and fashionable young men, with whom the necessity of improving their opportunities, in view of a future career, is less pressing than it is with students of smaller means, whose chance of future maintenance depends on their proficiency. It used to be said that college-life levelled the distinction between rich and poor. That cannot be said now. The distinction is marked. The class feeling, the *esprit de corps*, which prevailed when the classes were comparatively small, went far toward neutralizing social inequalities and plutocratic pretensions. That corrective no longer exists in the large classes of two hundred and over: they break up into cliques; classmates are strangers to each other, perhaps never meet outside of the lecture-room.

Another influence unfavorable to intellectual development is the system of "honors" which we have adopted from the English universities. This system substitutes, as a motive for exertion, the love of distinction for the love of knowledge. It encourages the student to look upon knowledge, not as an end in itself, but as means to something else; and not as a means of future usefulness, but as a means of gratifying a petty ambition. It leads him to contemplate a near limit instead of a far one; a transient gain instead of an endless one; an intellectual feat which is *done* when it *is* done, instead of intellectual growth which is never done, and of which no future can "trammel up the consequence." It disposes him to rest satisfied with a place of honor in an ephemeral sheet which is read to-day, and to-morrow is cast into the waste-basket, instead of conquering for himself an assured position in the realm of thought. I am strongly persuaded that only the knowledge which is sought for its own sake is likely to be a permanent possession, and permanently fruitful as a stimulus to further acquisition and indefinite progress; whilst the knowledge which is sought for the nonce is apt to pass with the occasion. I exempt from this criticism the Bowdoin prize dissertations, which seem to me to rest on a different basis, and to be one of the most useful institutions, as they are one of the most venerable traditions, of the University.

It is a very significant fact, that a proposition was presented by the Committee of Visitors, — although, I am happy to say, rejected by a large majority of the Board of Overseers, — to throw open scholarships, which have hitherto been appropriated to the support of indigent students who shall prove themselves fit subjects for such aid, — to throw them open to the competition of all, without regard to pecuniary need. Observe the reason assigned for the proposed change. The Committee say, "There are many among the students who seem to need an additional stimulus such as they do not find in the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. It is easy to say that academic honors furnish the appropriate incentive. The fact is, there are many to whom they furnish no incentive, . . . and it would be rash to conclude that none of this class would be reached by what they might consider the more tangible motive of a pecuniary prize." That, in plain English, is saying to indolent students, We don't expect you to be influenced by love of knowledge: we have appealed to your love of distinction; that plea having proved ineffectual, we now appeal to your love of pelf.

All this implies an utter misapprehension of the true function of a university, which is to furnish opportunity, not to enforce or even persuade its acceptance. There is a homely proverb, "One man may lead a horse to water, but ten men can't make him drink." The water is there, the well of knowledge pure and deep. They who thirst will drink of it; and they who do not thirst will not drink to any purpose, though you stand with your bribe at the curb. It is the students who are to pay for the water, not you who are to pay them for drinking. The only effectual bribe is appetite: create that if you can, and, if you can't, inquire the reason why. The reason perhaps is not far to seek. We must make up our minds to it, there will be idlers in college so long as parents send their sons without regard to the likelihood of their profiting by the opportunity, and so long as they give them plenty of money to amuse themselves withal. It is the business of the college to furnish opportunity, to provide instruction; but, as to forcing or coaxing, leave that to preparatory schools.

The fact is, and it explains many difficulties, we are in a strait betwixt two. We have abandoned in part the high-school method adapted to boys, but have not ventured to abandon it wholly, and to adopt in its stead the university method fitted for men. If we cannot go forward in that direction, I am not sure that it would not be better to go back, and restore compulsory attendance. But I am in favor of going forward. My plan for the University would be, to abolish the present system of classes altogether, to reduce the normal term of academic life to three years instead of four, and to allow students to try for the degree of A.M.; that of A.B. being based, not on a numerical scale of marks where fifty per cent may be obtained by cramming, but on the opinion of the faculty that the candidates have made, on the whole, a fairly good use of their time. Such a change would of course require preparatory schools of a higher grade than now exist; and it would be well that such schools, as in the State of Michigan, should be related to and subject to the supervision of the University, so as to secure to the latter fit subjects of its privileges. It would also require a more advanced age for matriculation, — not less than eighteen; better nineteen than eighteen.

And now, gentlemen, allow me a word concerning a very important department of the University, the Divinity School. You are aware that an effort is in progress to raise a sum of money for the better endowment of that institution, whose funds, at no time adequate, have suffered serious loss. You are also aware that objections have been urged against contributions to that object, on the ground that it is not the business of the University to train men for the Christian ministry, and that the undertaking to do so fastens upon Harvard a sectarian character, inasmuch as theological training implies dogmatic instruction; and, dogmas being matters of dispute among Christians, you cannot teach dogma without assuming sectarian ground. Now, as to the first of these objections, seeing that the College was founded mainly for the purpose of fitting men for the ministry, and that we owe this magnificent heritage to the zeal of its founders in that cause, it would be a virtual breach of trust for the government of the College to discharge themselves of that office, had even no endowments been established for the purpose. But the corporation are trustees of funds designed for that end, which, however inadequate, legal authority has pronounced inalienable. It is not therefore an open question, whether the University shall furnish theological education: the only question is, In what way shall it be done?

The obvious answer is, by providing able, trustworthy, and learned instructors. And it is for that purpose that the College appeals to the community, and especially to its alumni, for pecuniary aid.

As to the charge of sectarianism, I need not repeat what has been said so often in refutation of that charge. All who are acquainted with the actual management of the Theological School, its terms of admission and graduation, and the principle and spirit of the instruction given, know very well that it could not be more unsectarian than it is. If there is any thing sectarian in it, it is a sectarianism inherent in the nature of the case, in the fact that the Christian world is once for all divided into sects, and that disavowal of subjection to prescribed creeds, and dissociation from existing sects, does but constitute a new sect. It is not ecclesiastical position, but the sectarian spirit, that makes the sectarian.

Objectors would have theology taught, if at all, scientifically: others, again, insist that it cannot be taught scientifically, and therefore ought not to be taught at all. Theology, not being one of the exact sciences, cannot, it is true, be taught scientifically in the sense in which astronomy or mechanics or chemistry are so taught; but the teaching of it can be as scientific, and, I venture to affirm, is as scientific, as the teaching of political economy or history or metaphysics.

It should be understood, that whilst some of the studies of the Divinity School, such as homiletics, church polity, and pastoral theology, are merely professional, there are others of general interest and importance, which may be regarded as legitimate branches of a liberal education, such as comparative religion, the history of religion, the history of the Church, and to some extent biblical lore. These studies are open, or may be open, to students not engaged in the professional study of theology; for the professors of the Theological School are University professors as well.

And here let me say, that, in my judgment, a great defect in the usual plan of liberal education is the neglect of Hebrew literature, the literature pre-

served to us in the Old Testament. High schools and colleges seem to have presumed that poetry and history and rhetorical discourse have moved exclusively in the Aryan line, and that the Hebrew writings are not to be regarded as literature at all, but as ecclesiastical text-books designed for religious edification. The Hebrew literature, if less rich and varied than the Greek, is certainly superior to it in some kinds. There is nothing in Greek literature comparable to the rhapsodies of the Isaiahs or the voicing of deep spiritual experience in some of the Psalms. And I see not why the drama of Job is not as well worth studying as the "Prometheus Bound," its Aryan counterpart. It seems to be taken for granted that acquaintance with these writings is obtained in other ways, and comes as a matter of course through church and Sunday school; but I tell you the ignorance concerning the Hebrew people, among even educated men, is something amazing. A student addicted to music, who wanted to attend the oratorio of "Elijah," was heard to ask, "Who was Elijah, anyway?"

But this is somewhat aside of my intent in adverting to the topic. I only wish to say, that, in spite of the objections which may be urged by sectarians or by unbelievers who fancy that all theology is superseded and vacated by science, Harvard will continue to teach theology in the best way she can, with such means as she hopes, through the liberality of her well-wishers, to have at her command.

And now, Mr. President and gentlemen, let me thank you for the privilege of being present at this meeting, and express my hope, that, when the legal disability has been removed, the Harvard Club of New York will never be without a representative in the Board of Overseers of our University.

MR. CHOATE'S ADDRESS.

In answer to the toast, "The Alumni of Harvard outside of Massachusetts," Hon. Joseph H. Choate (class of 1852) spoke as follows: —

Mr. President and Gentlemen, — You have yourself treated the subject of the relations of the alumni, here and elsewhere, with such a sensitive delicacy of touch, that I hardly dare to enter upon it. I am a very bad man indeed to handle a delicate subject. I have had one warning experience, which has prevented me from entering upon a discussion of any thing that appeals to the sensitive feelings of an audience. I was invited, on one occasion, to deliver an address to the graduating class of a medical school in this city; and I did what I could to treat my subject in what seemed to me its proper relations, and supposed I had succeeded. The next morning, however, I received an anonymous letter, written in a disguised but evidently a feminine hand, in which the writer said that she had attended the sessions of the Black Crook, and all the other liberal entertainments that had been given in this city, but she had never heard any thing anywhere that savored so strongly of the principles of the Broad Church as my address. Well, I accepted the theological compliment, not for myself alone, but because it showed how justly I had profited by the ecclesiastical teachings to which I had so long been subjected. Now, Mr. President, you have treated this subject, as I understood you, in a somewhat jocular vein. Your geographical humor carried every thing before it across the whole breadth of the continent. But when you reached the isothermal line, I confess I failed to follow the thread of your argument. Now, I must admit that I have not been entirely convinced by the solid argument of the president of the University. I do not see yet that the whole wisdom of the alumni of the College, in whose hands is vested the suffrage for its government, is all collected around Beacon Hill. I agree that the hub is there, but not the whole wheel. All the *fellocs* that amount to any thing are evidently on the outside of the circle. Who can dispute the justice of the demand of the alumni outside of Massachusetts, constituting, as I believe, a clear majority of all the surviving graduates, and of the friends of the three hundred out of eight hundred undergraduates on the present annual catalogue, who hail from other States, — that they are entitled to at least one representative in the Board of Overseers? It is a reasonable demand, which they have pressed modestly but firmly, and which they will continue to press in the same spirit until it shall be accorded to them.

But I will not encumber the discussion with any more of those trifling and mirthful arguments with which you, sir, and the president of the University, have already illustrated it, in the warm encounter of your wits. I will try to give one or two serious reasons why I think this demand is no more than fair.

In the first place, we, the non-resident alumni of the College, occupy exactly the same relation to the resident brethren as that which the Prodigal Son in the parable bore to his more favored but less deserving brother at home. We fill that *rôle* exactly. We took our little portion of the college heritage, and carried it into a far country, leaving behind us the luscious viands which our more fortunate brethren at the old homestead could still feed upon; and it must be confessed that we have had, in a large measure, to put up with the comparative husks on which the litters of other colleges are fed at their university troughs. We have had to content ourselves with original researches into the secrets of Nature far less striking than those conducted by Professor Agassiz. In the waters of the Atlantic, along the coast of Barnegat, and on the shores of Long Island, we have had to do our own deep-sea dredging on our own hook. So, too, instead of the robust ratiocinations of Professor Hedge, which have so long fortified the minds of the resident alumni, we have had to get along with far feebler and more inconsequential logic. And when we have fallen into physical disorders, instead of enjoying the luxury of being treated by the skilful hand of Dr. Morrill Wyman, we have had to submit ourselves to the experiments of the more remote and alien faculty which other colleges afford us. Now, as all these hardships have been self-imposed, and voluntarily incurred, we have come to think, from our reading of the Scripture and from its exposition in the pulpits under whose droppings we sit, that we, the prodigal brethren, are a little more deserving than the youths who have staid at home, and devoted themselves more closely to the *almus pater* and the *alma mater*. So you must not think it strange, Mr. President, that when we return we think it no more than right that the fatted calf should be killed for us; and, as we have heard that there are nowhere any fatter calves than in the Board of Overseers, we supposed that it was not asking too much that one of them should be killed on our account.

Then, there are other equally serious and convincing reasons why our cause should prevail. One is, that all of the alumni outside of Massachusetts, from the class of 1830, to which you, Mr. President, belonged, down to those of the latest years, are younger than men of the same grade who remain in Massachusetts, and, because they are younger, can render better service, man for man; that is, they are younger to the cubic foot than those who remain on the native soil without transplanting. I don't know exactly how to account for it, unless it be that in those ancient places where human beings have been for so many centuries accustomed to be born and bred, a certain mysterious crust of antiquity forms over the human frame, which nothing but transplanting can help them to break through. But the fact anyhow is clearly so. I might give a personal illustration or two from among our own members. Take, for instance, our distinguished district judge of this city. He spent half of his life in the ancient city of Salem, and then came to New York older by twenty years than he is to-day, after fifteen years of added labor, in which he has won all the laurels of the profession, and attained to the judicial crown. Or you may take our distinguished representative on the outskirts of the Board of Overseers. Why, I remember, twenty-eight years ago, when I graduated, we had our class supper at Parker's in Boston, and I was sent into the adjoining hall with a bottle of wine to extend our congratulations to the class of 1832, then holding the twentieth anniversary of its graduation. There he was, older and more venerable apparently by many times than he is to-day. Everybody knows, that, thanks to the vigorous atmosphere and healthful life of New York, by which he has benefited now for forty years, he is to-day younger himself, and has younger children, than any other graduate of the same age in any part of the country. There is another serious reason that strikes my mind; and that is, that the alumni here are nearer the University, and can get to the meetings of the board more quickly, than those who live in the neighboring towns about Boston. Why, for us, but not for them, time and space have been entirely annihilated by the steamboat, the railroad, the telephone, and the telegraph; and, while the Salem man or the Plymouth man is pulling on his boots, the Harvard graduate from New York has already traversed the Sound, and reached the city of Boston. I appeal to yourselves, if it is not the universal experience, that when we set out to visit Boston we arrive in the city at the very peep of day, in season to catch the average Bostonian not yet out of bed. Another reason is, that we know more about the University, and take a more lively interest in it, than the men who live in its immediate vicinity. When, I should like to know, in the whole two hundred and forty years of the history of Harvard College, would you have been able to get up in the city of Boston a Harvard dinner with such numbers and such spirit and enthusiasm as have been manifested here to-night?

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the College in her *crimson* hue."

Instead of getting at the bottom facts, — instead of knowing all the trouble and the trials, the dissensions and the difficulties, that prevail under the serene shadow of her classic elms, — we get our ideas of college matters through the rose-colored representations of the President of the University, in his reports which he gives us in these annual visits; and of course that is a very different thing.

Gentlemen, these are a few of the reasons which I hope will address themselves to the wisdom of the Legislature in considering the bill to do

away with the ineligibility of non-residents; and I trust that that bill may now be put upon its passage. Finally, unless some one can give better reasons, — moral, geographical, or political, — I hope you will content yourselves with these. And this, sir, let me say in conclusion: that however this little question may be decided, whether we shall be numbered with the elect, or remain as we are, we shall continue to love and labor for the honor of our dear *alma mater* all the same; for from her we have drawn all our best inspirations, and to her our best efforts will ever be due.

At the conclusion of Mr. Choate's remarks, the assembly rose, and sang that noteworthy Latin song by some unknown author, which was first sung in 1836 at the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College.

THE LATIN SONG.

IN "DOODLE YANKEE" CANTANDUM.

1.

"Qui alicujus gradûs laureâ donati" estis,
Alumni spectatissimi,
Salvete, qui adestis.
Nunc rite gratulandum est,
Nec abstinendum joco;
Peractis binis sæculis
Desipitur in loco.

CHORUS:

Nunc rite gratulandum est,
Nec abstinendum joco;
Peractis binis sæculis
Desipitur in loco.

2.

Majores nostri inclyti,
Quos vocant Puritannos,
Errabant, fato profugi,
Per menses et per annos.
Ad littus ubi ventum est,
Spernentes egestatem,
Condebant, opus maximum,
Hanc Universitatem.

CHORUS. — Nunc rite, etc.

3.

Hic hodie conveniunt
Novissimi nepotes,
Et senes cum juvenibus,
Et pii sacerdotes.
Prensare manus juvat nunc,
Post annos, heu, veloces;
Et bene notas, iterum
Audire, et dare, voces.

CHORUS. — Nunc rite,)tc.

4.

Dum fluvii præcipites
In mare altum tendunt,
Dum imber, nix, et tonitru
E nubibus descendunt,
Dum soliti Catalogi
Triennes imprimantur,
Dum "literis Italicis,
Pastores exarantur."

CHORUS. — Nunc rite, etc.

5.

Dum artibus ingenuis
Tyrones imbuuntur,
Dum fides, dumque probitas,
In laudibus feruntur;
Cantanda semper omnibus,
Dum vox, et aura, datur,
Vigescat, atque valeat,
Insignis Alma Mater!

CHORUS:

Cantanda semper omnibus,
Dum vox, et aura, datur,
Vigescat, atque valeat,
Insignis Alma Mater.

MR. MORSE'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Robert M. Morse, jun., was called upon to give an account of the progress being made by the legislature of Massachusetts in regard to the new enactments by means of which the non-Massachusetts alumni were to obtain eligibility to a seat in the Board of Overseers. He began his brief speech with an amusing reminiscence of his freshman days, and then, in more immediate recognition of the sentiment which had called him up, said: —

It was my good fortune to introduce into the Legislature of Massachusetts the bill giving to all the alumni everywhere the same privileges that we have at home; namely, of being elected overseers of the University. I am glad to be able to say that the measure received almost the unanimous indorsement of the House. Of course, some did not like it; and others declared the result would be that non-residents would come in such great numbers as to swamp the University, and possibly carry off from Cambridge all its property, taxable and untaxable. The bill has already passed the House, and is now in the Senate. I think it will pass this body within a week. We can then congratulate ourselves on having admitted to equal privileges, and by an indisputable title, all the graduates of the College, wherever they may reside. I have always been a strong believer in that policy; and it is a great pleasure to me, that in my humble position I have done what I could to carry it out."

MR. RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

John J. Russell of Plymouth (1843), after a few remarks by way of apology for speaking on the occasion, referred to his embarrassing position as being not without its alleviations, especially since his audience was not a body of harsh critics. He then said, —

Here we are tried by our peers: we are all the children of the same dear old dame who sits by the Charles, and this is, after all, only a sort of family party; and the feeblest effort to add to the general fund of entertainment will not be judged unkindly. And sir, in my judgment, this sense of brotherhood is by no means the least valuable part of our common inheritance. For while we are, I trust, always ready to recognize merit, and to award honor where it is due, it seems to me there is an added satisfaction, when we hear of a worthy triumph, or brilliant achievement, or honorable reputation, in the knowledge that the actor is a member of our fraternity, — that he is one of us. And I incline to go a little farther, and (particularly if he be a twin brother of my own class) to pat myself complacently on the shoulder, and to fancy that some portion of his reflected radiance illumes my own forehead with a mild halo of borrowed light.

There is another solace in which I believe I have no partner here. You were pleased, in introducing me, to speak favorably of Plymouth. It was Capt. Cuttle's habit, when he got aground on a dilemma, to gnaw the iron hook which served him instead of a missing hand. He called it biting his nails. A Plymouth man, when he finds himself in shoal-water, can fall back, with more comfort than the term implies, on Forefathers' Rock.

Mr. Russell next spoke of the pride which the Plymouth graduate takes in his historical, geographical, and social position, from which, as he said, "he regards with judicial impartiality the preposterous pretensions of the Hub, and the jealous rivalry of the metropolis." And then continued: —

Plymouth has always been a friend of Harvard: she believes in Harvard, and she has shown her faith by her works. We claim that no town of her size and her age has sent so many boys to Cambridge. With a population never much exceeding sixty-five hundred, she has sent more than one hundred. About fifty are still living: we have seventeen resident graduates; two of the professors were Plymouth boys; four of her sons are now pursuing their studies there; and, if I am not mistaken, after a careful examination of the record, for more than ninety years the town has maintained an unbroken representation among the undergraduates. The sole survivor of the class of 1807 still walks our streets, a genial, hale old gentleman, whose clear recollections of Cambridge go back more than seventy-five years, far exceeding the Rev. Dr. Peabody's memories of fifty years ago. He tells of the time when the commons boarders went at tea-time, each with his pitcher or porringer, to an open window in a sort of annex to Harvard Hall, and standing outside received his allowance of milk or chocolate, without food, to be taken to his room and drank at leisure. Pardon me here the introduction of a fact not relevant to this occasion, but which may yet be interesting to some of you, as illustrating how considerable historic periods may be bridged over by protracted and connected human lives. I have more than once heard from his lips the story of his visit, in his boyhood, to an old citizen of Kingston, who told him that he remembered seeing the funeral of Peregrine White, who was born on board 'The Mayflower' in Provincetown Harbor; so that three lives, one of them now in being, cover the whole history of the country from the arrival of the Pilgrims. And the statement is consistent with well-established data. There is a Plymouth Harvard Club. Our resident graduates are the nucleus, and our annual dinner its only visible sign. There isn't much to be said about it. We know one another's calibre, and have taken each other's gauge so well that we know about what to expect, and can guess pretty shrewdly in advance who will try to be witty, and fail, and who will be ponderous without attempting it. We have no history. If the club shall maintain its organization a thousand years, it may become interesting from age and association. It is yet young.

Plymouth, as a true friend of Harvard, is glad with you that the tendency of our State legislation is to obliterate State lines, and hopes that the influence of the College may be so extended, and her possibilities so enlarged, that she shall stand confessed of men to be, what we all fondly claim for her to-day, the first literary institution of the land.

MR. FOORD'S ADDRESS.

John Foord, editor of the New-York *Times*, in responding for "The Press," made some jocular allusions to his "stock speech" on that subject, and proceeded to say —

I shall endeavor to make some slight amends for a long course of insidious and dangerous platitudes, by asking you to seriously consider whether there is not altogether too much of the press in our American civilization, — too much of mere newspaper knowledge in our American culture. How many thousands of American citizens are there who have not a single idea about politics, literature, science, art, religion even, which they have not gleaned from a cursory perusal of the newspapers! Hasty thinking, rash

generalizing, the habit of attending to things because they are new, rather than because they are true, — all are the offspring of too much newspaper-reading. Is not the daily press the great corrupter of English style, the chief manufacturer of bogus reputations, the nurse of pretentious and flippant ignorance? I am pretty well acquainted with the amount of really good work which is done for the newspapers; and, considering the conditions under which most of it is performed, the wonder is that there is so much of it. I have frequent cause to regret the necessity of committing to an existence as fleeting as that of the foam-bell on the river, fruits of journalistic toil which deserve far more enduring fame. But neither as a journalist nor a literary student can I regard it as a healthy sign that newspaper work should come so near touching the high-water mark of contemporary literature. I should like to see our magazines less newspapery, even at the risk of sacrificing a few pictures. I should like rather to see more articles in our reviews which are not mere expanded newspaper-leaders. It is doubtless well for the busy mass of American readers, for the mass of English-speaking people everywhere, that so many eminent persons should be engaged in distilling the world's history, science, and philosophy into numerous convenient two-ounce phials, containing a well-sugared mixture, which can be taken by the teaspoonful with great benefit to the feeblest intellectual digestion. But, if this generation is to leave any literature behind it which posterity will think worthy even of boiling down, we must have a class of readers who are not afraid of big books to serve as a counterpoise to the mass of omnivorous consumers of small ones.

It seems to me to be sheer nonsense to talk about the widening of the boundaries of human knowledge, and the endless multiplication of books, rendering it impossible for an educated gentleman of the nineteenth century to be as familiar with the classics of his own and other languages as was his counterpart of the eighteenth century. I doubt very much if the last hundred years have added very materially to the number of books with which any man claiming to be educated ought to have a more or less familiar acquaintance; for what has been added to that select circle of authors who stand serenely unmoved by the destructive influences of time and of criticism has probably been taken away from the number of those books which in 1780 no gentleman's library could be without. Our ancestors may have affected modish knowledge quite as much as we do, but we have a vast deal more of it to occupy us. We insist on knowing every thing that is going on — and there is a great deal going on — from Babylon to Bathybius. The newest phase of nucleated protoplasm, and the latest freak of the new school of decoration, are doubtless very interesting and suggestive in their way; but we may know a good deal about both without having made any great advance toward habits of correct thinking, or toward a true appreciation of harmony in form and in color. We might be content to be a little less familiar with all the stages of the multifarious discussion which rages around the entire intellectual horizon, from politics to painting, from pessimism to protamœba, and we might be a little more familiar with the principles of taste, of reasoning, and of criticism, which would enable us to make our knowledge part of ourselves.

It is for you, gentlemen, and such as you, to enter a protest against the confused bolting of new things which are neither digested nor assimilated. It is for you to uphold the old standards of intellectual training, the old methods of mental discipline. Academic culture is the parent of all fruitful research, the conservator of all discriminating taste. Don't forget the lessons learned at the feet of your *Alma Mater*, in the midst of a world that needs more than ever to be taught the difference between things which are merely for a day, and things which are for all time. The conscientious workers in that most ephemeral of all forms of literary occupation — newspaper-writing — will certainly be among the first to thank you, even if you should make them appear relatively smaller men than the world now esteems them; for you would not only enlarge the circle of readers capable of appreciating really good work, but you would give the journalist a chance to develop into the man of letters, — to earn his bread by writing for posterity as well as for the passing hour.

MR. WETMORE'S ADDRESS.

The toast of "The Bar" was responded to by Edmund Wetmore (class of 1860), as follows: —

I am always ready, Mr. President, to answer to the best of my ability for my profession. Lord Bacon said that every lawyer owed that profession the duty of writing a book. Considering the calamity which would ensue if every lawyer should perform this duty, there are probably few assemblages that would not follow the example of the old gentleman whose daughter was serenaded by a lover, assisted by an ardent band of amateur instrumental performers. He put his head out of the window, and said, "See here, can't we compromise this thing? How would car-fare and lager-beer for the crowd strike you to go up and play before the Deaf and Dumb Asylum?" The offer was accepted; and in like manner, I suppose, to escape the infliction of a whole book, you will gladly compromise with any lawyer who is burning with a desire to do his duty, and take a five-minutes' speech in lieu of a volume.

It is impossible, sir, to approach the subject of the legal profession, among those who are not its members, without feeling that it is not altogether popular. Even amid a gathering of liberal-minded Harvard brethren, I am not sure that all are convinced of the truth that lawyers are — as in fact they are — the benefactors of the human race; and the speaker who answers for them has an uneasy feeling that he is answering to a kind of order to show cause why they should not be altogether abolished.

The reasons for this prejudice may be briefly stated and refuted in from eight to fifteen hours. I shall content myself, at present, with a momentary consideration of the unreasonableness of a single one. It is made our reproach — and the President of the University adverted to it this evening — that, while we boast that the law is the perfection of reason, no two lawyers ever agree as to what particular piece of perfection any given law may be, and, moreover, that, by our differences, we impose the mystery of legal interpretation upon what would otherwise be plain, so that, no matter how earnestly a testator may mean what he says, as soon as he is dead it takes four lawyers and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to say what he means.

This reproach, be it observed, we bear in common with our sister professions of medicine and theology. What two practitioners of opposite schools ever found the same poison in a single body? What doctors of divinity of different creeds (I may say it, as they've all gone home) that each did not sorrowfully fear, that, unless his dear brother should change his belief, he would finally find his title of D.D. written in small letters instead of capitals? Yet, Mr. President, did it ever strike you that this incapacity to agree is really a beneficent and wonderful provision of nature for the preservation of the human race? By this means forces are neutralized which would otherwise prove resistless. Suppose, for one instant, that all judges and lawyers were of one mind; that all doctors had agreed to disagree no longer; that all creeds were merged in one, so that a church-goer would not know the difference, whether he was in a Quaker meeting-house or a synagogue, — what would become of the unprofessional community? Resistance against the united force of each profession would be simply hopeless. The rest of the world would be compelled to surrender, and just give up the whole of their estates to the lawyers, their bodies to the doctors, and their souls to the ministers — and there would be small chance of their ever getting back any one of them!

But the beneficent effect of this law of disagreement is not confined merely to its preservative action. We may see in our late experience, already so often alluded to this evening, how, from the flint and steel of legal argument and opposition, the fire of clear truth is finally struck out.

If all lawyers had been of the same opinion as to the meaning of the Act of 1865, the interest of the alumni in the constitution of the Board of Overseers would never have been warmed by discussion. But for this, we should not have had the pleasure of bearing witness to the hearty response made by the alumni of Massachusetts to our request for representation in the councils of the University, nor the opportunity — of which I now avail myself — of expressing to the President of the University the warm appreciation felt by the alumni here in New York of the generous disposition shown by those most nearly interested in the University at home, not only to welcome but to aid our efforts to obtain a voice in the Board of Overseers. Whatever doubt or difficulty of interpretation may encompass the question of what the law *is*, no one, after the generous manner in which we were met by our Massachusetts brethren last Commencement, and have since been met, can entertain any doubt as to what the law *will* be, — and we can surely ask no more.

I would gladly, did time serve, Mr. President, dwell upon the fact that the administration of our laws begins to feel the effect of the increasing intimacy between Harvard and New York. For many years a Harvard graduate was unknown among the ranks of our judges; but those ranks have opened now. The bench of the Marine Court was first illumined by the gladsome light of Harvard jurisprudence in the person of our brother Howland. The sceptre of justice in our criminal court is now swayed, with even hand, by brother Kilbreth, whom I am sorry not to see here to-night, but whom some of us may have the pleasure of seeing early to-morrow morning. Still more lately, the former president of our club has been advanced to the bench which he adorns by his judicial ability, as much as his brother adorns our bar by his eloquence.

May our University continue to supply us with such as these in ever-increasing numbers, until not the very poorest citizen of our metropolis shall ever want for a Harvard lawyer, nor a judicial office become vacant that shall want for a Harvard candidate to fill it!

JUDGE HOWLAND'S ADDRESS.

Judge Henry E. Howland, who has at several of the previous dinners addressed the Club, spoke in a humorous yet thoughtful manner, as follows: —

It has just occurred to me, sir, that on previous occasions when I have had the honor of addressing this dignified and distinguished body of Harvard alumni, I may not have shown my appreciation of so signal an honor by an address worthy of the occasion. Decorous and well-weighed words are only fit for the audience I see about me. Wisdom in its broadest and most comprehensive scope is the milk for these babes at this time of night. These literary re-unions, from my experience, are engrossing and protracted, stimulating to mind and body, not unlike those at Logan House in Scotland, where a gentleman called early one forenoon to see the laird. "Oh, sir!" said the servant, "he has some company with him."—"I'm afraid I have called too soon," said the gentleman: "they'll not have done wi' breakfast."—"'Deed, sir," replied the man, "it's yesterday's dinner they're not done with." And one can but regret any flippant or frivolous conduct he may have been guilty of, especially in the presence of the honored representatives of a University, which, as I see by their annual report, can physically nourish young men at the low cost of $4\frac{08}{100}$ a week, and give them at the same time seventeen and a half times more instruction than any other college in the land. The Shepherd's Fold of the Rev. Edward Cowley, with its large proportion of grace and morning prayer to condensed milk and bean-soup, is doubtless its preparatory school, and the exercises here of the past few hours constitute the natural post-graduate course.

An American philosopher has remarked that there is no good substitute for wisdom, but silence is the best that has been discovered yet. That substitute, it seems, is not permitted here. There are men I see about me to whom mathematics are a pastime, who are familiar with the precession of the equinox, the liquefaction of oxygen, the latest revelations of the speculum, who will doubtless go home from here at one or two o'clock in the morning, and tell their wives they have discovered a new planet, and their statements will be credited; but, on the very threshold of my research for a scientific subject worthy of the occasion, I encountered this discouraging statement of Professor Tyndall: "The first marshalling of atoms, on which all subsequent action depends, baffles a keener power than that of the microscope." Through pure excess of complexity, and long before the microscope can have any voice in the matter, the most highly-trained intellect, the most refined and disciplined imagination, retires in bewilderment from the contemplation of the problem; and as the professor's remarks seemed to have a personal application, and to be calculated to create a confusion of mind in these matters equal to that of the Kentuckian in his theology, who to avoid all risks joined eight different churches, it is a great relief to abandon the field of science for the more congenial theme of the graduates of Harvard, of whom the present company is the embodiment.

Plutarch, in his "Morals," says the first step of a father in the education of his children should be the selection of a good mother. There is probably not a man here who hasn't blessed the day when that conviction of the Grecian philosopher was pressed home to the mind of the parent who sent him to Harvard. It is equally true that every noble action or high achievement of her sons in science or literature, in courts or senate, has brought a glow of pride to the brow of their *Alma Mater*, and has met its fullest measure of reward from her. The mother of a mighty race, she wears the crown which in all times has been awarded to those who have achieved that honor. Her family exhibits the variety always found where children are many and conditions are equal, of fair and plain, clever and dull, giants and pygmies, reminding one of a sign over an unpretending greengrocer's near one of the Brooklyn ferries, "All kinds of berries in their season, straw, rasp, black, and huckle." But there isn't one of them who has not in later years felt and shown some degree of strength and vigor, polish and power, from her nursing; and, like the children of Israel, they have gone out and occupied the land. They increase and multiply in the hive at Cambridge like the flies of Egypt. It has been stated, on competent scientific authority, that a single female house-fly will produce two hundred and eighty million eggs a year. "Great heavens!" exclaims an editor, "what will the married ones do?" And with like fecundity the Harvard men swarm in the large cities, monopolizing the places of honor and trust, pour in a resistless flood over the prairies, delve in the mountain-mine, and spread out on the far Pacific coast, whose rivers are silver and whose sands are gold; while their old mother, serene in her academic shades, watches her offspring, like Thebes, that ancient city of the plain, —

> "Which spread her conquests o'er a thousand states,
> And poured her heroes through a hundred gates."

To a graduate the memory of his college and his college friends has often proved one of the greatest incentives to honorable effort and great achievements. The impressions of dawning manhood are the strongest and most lasting of any received in life; and when they stamp honor and truth, and love of learning, deep into his character, whatever his vocation, or wherever he may live, — whether in the haunts of men or *per Syrtes æstuosas*, in the crowded city or on the far frontier, — he cannot help acting and living like a man and a gentleman.

> "'Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt;'

Or, as a friend of mine once translated it, in Sophomore year after attending an entertainment like this, 'It is heaven, and they do not change their minds, those who run across Mary.' The alumni of this University have a deep-seated conviction that the honor of the family name is in their keeping. They carry it with them as a safeguard through life, — in business and in social intercourse, in public and in private. Whatever they accomplish belongs to the College.

> "They come with the best that their lives have achieved,
> Of substantial reward or renown,
> And, acknowledging all that they owe to her care,
> At her feet they lay it all down."

This enthusiasm and devotion come at an early age to boys who are destined to her care. Her great men are their idols. If you ask a Boston boy to-day who Cicero was, he will answer, "The Edward Everett of Rome." I have heard of a class biographer, anxious to perpetuate and extend the fame of her great men, who in his index of names and subjects had, "Judge Best, — his great mind." On referring to the text, however, the foundation of the claim was, that the judge on one occasion said he had a great mind to commit a witness for contempt. This enthusiasm wins respect for any institution that inspires it. We, who are bearing the heat and burthen of the day, know how essential it is to success in professional or business life. The leaders in the van are often so Quixotic that at times they forget the aim with which they started, and, like vaulting ambition, o'erleap themselves in their eager pursuit of the object to be attained. For instance, the medical profession is devoted to the cure of disease and the alleviation of human suffering; but not long since a member of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, rising in his place, made, in a tone of the deepest earnestness, the following announcement: "Gentlemen, it is with unspeakable satisfaction that I have the honor of informing you, that, thanks to the most persevering efforts, Monsieur Pieris, our correspondent of the Alpes maritimes, has succeeded in inoculating a man with the mange of the dog, — a cutaneous disease which has thus far seemed wholly incompatible with the human temperament." And the announcement was received with prolonged enthusiasm. Laymen might find fault with this; but it is only the true professional instinct. Devotion to a client's interests may lead a lawyer astray. "Yes," said a Texas lawyer, who was defending a murderer, "the prisoner at the bar will prove an *alibi*, gentlemen of the jury: we shall prove that the murdered man wasn't there."

These are but the missteps, however, in the road in which professional zeal leads a man towards progress in knowledge, higher aims, and greater acquisitions. It tends to enlarge his sympathies, and broaden his generosity; and it is in the latter quality that the University is most interested.

She nurses the budding intellect, and takes pride in its growth and in the lustre of its full development: but this does not bring wealth to her coffers; rather the contrary. The obituary notice of a well-known professional man would be applicable to the average of the class: "The deceased had acquired a great reputation, a little money, and many children." But among her sons, and not the least worthy in her eyes, there may be, if not a village Hampden, some mute, inglorious merchant, who, like the little child, will have learned that generosity is giving to others what you don't want yourself, and will remember that in his will; and on such benefactions a noble superstructure rises. If the wealthy men here present would give in their own day, their generosity would escape the taint of litigation, and their memories would be as enduring as the monuments they thus erect. They should imitate the forethought of the old negro preacher, who was inculcating the same idea: "Gentlemen, death must come to all: we can't escape it by jumping into Canada, and we can't buy it off with our wealth. Some of us will be hung, some drowned, some burned up in barns, some get shot by the police; but it will be death all the same. Let us have our cabins and estates in order, and let us be expecting a visit from that white-faced angel who moves so swiftly that men hear not, and who strikes so swiftly that men have no escape."

Graduates have, in addition to the duties I have indicated, that of caring for the proper education of those who shall come after them. This is no time to enter upon a discussion, so rife in this utilitarian age of ours, as to the comparative merits of a practical or what is called a liberal education.

We all, doubtless, agree that the more you polish a man, and the severer his mental discipline, the better he is. The opening of avenues of learning, and the few years that are required to do it, make a better investment for a youth than the immediate profit he can secure with his hands at the expense of his brain. I never yet met a man with any pretensions to common sense, who in the later years of his life would not admit it. In the eager time of youth we are impatient; but, as we go on in life, the less a man is educated, the more he is overweighted, and the more he sees how his pleasures are restricted, compared with those of the student. University-life not only brightens a man by contact with clever minds, makes friendships that last through life, points out the path of study, but in its varied course, and the power it brings into exercise, renders a man so versatile, that whether in literature, science, journalism, mercantile pursuits, or the professions, he can, with equal dexterity, apply himself to one or to all, — like the horse which a man was recommending as a hunter. A stranger, passing, noticed that he continually dropped on his knees, and asked, "What is the matter with the horse?" — "Oh!" said the seller, "that is a trick: there are deer around. The horse is a setter, and when there are deer around he always does that." The stranger bought the horse, and started on; but in fording a river the horse dropped on his knees, and wet his rider through. He returned, and with much vehemence demanded his money back, claiming that he had been cheated. "What is the matter?" said the seller; "didn't he drop on his knees?" — "Yes, he did, right in the middle of the river, and I very nearly got drowned." — "Well, I forgot to tell you," said the man, "that the horse is as good for trout as he is for deer."

The gathering was informal; and the only thought of each person present seemed to be to make the evening enjoyable for himself and all the others. A pleasant surprise was received by way of a delightful serenade from the dining-hall balcony, by the Yale Club. Shortly after midnight the company separated; and many, no doubt, regret that the dinner of the Harvard Club of New York comes no oftener than once a year.

PEABODY MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

BY FREDERICK W. PUTNAM.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University, was held at the Museum on Feb. 6, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop chairman. In consequence of the decision of the Supreme Court, adverse to the transfer of the funds of the Museum to the care of the College, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury was re-elected treasurer. The curator's report showed that the additions to the Museum during the past year were very important, and that 3,343 entries had been made in the catalogue, which now includes over 20,500 distinct entries.[1] This shows that the specimens in the Museum have more than doubled in number during the last *four* years.

Explorations were continued in Central America, Texas, and several South-western States, during the year; and a number of special collections were secured by purchase, while many valuable gifts were also received. In calling attention to the explorations which had been so successfully carried on by the Museum during the few preceding years, the curator stated, that, as the few thousand dollars that had been available for special exploration were now expended, it had become necessary to withdraw all but Mr. Curtiss's party from the field. This is very much to be regretted, as important scientific results had been secured by the systematic field-work under the direction of the Museum, at a very small annual expenditure. From the experience and facilities that have been gained, two or three thousand dollars a year, if available for special explorations, would yield an amount of material and a number of observations relating to the development and distribution of the prehistoric nations of America, which, as illustrated by what has already been acquired by the Museum, would prove of the greatest importance in the study of American archæology. The want of funds for this purpose is still more to be regretted, as the present wide-spread interest in relation to the early American nations has caused a large number of private individuals to enter the field of exploration, not always for scientific purposes; and foreign governments and institutions have now many agents, well supplied with funds, at work in America, so that every year the opportunities for investigations are rapidly decreasing. The very limited income of the Museum will now be required for its care and arrangement; but it is to be hoped that the equally important work of exploration will not have to be suspended for any great length of time.

The report of the curator also contained a general statement of the present condition of the Museum, and of the special arrangement of the northern room and gallery on the first floor, which is now open to the public from nine A.M. to five P.M. This room, gallery, and adjoining hall-gallery contain the numerous collections relating to the mound-builders, the modern and ancient pueblo nations and cliff-dwellers, the ancient nations of Mexico and Central America, and the small Egyptian collection. There are also hung on the walls a number of large photographs illustrating the singular architecture of Central America, several of the temples and ancient sculptures of India, and a few pictures and plans of the larger groups of mounds and earthworks of the Ohio valley. In a few months the South American room will also be open to the public; and during the year it is thought that the arrangement will be completed in two or three of the other rooms and galleries.

As the publication of the twelfth report was unavoidably delayed, it will be issued under the same cover with the thirteenth early this month. These two reports, with the tenth and eleventh, will form a volume of about eight hundred pages, with many illustrations. The preceding nine reports make Vol. I. of the publications of the Museum.

[1] These entries in the catalogue include many more thousands of objects, as several hundred specimens are often recorded under a single number.

THE *Φ. B. K.* SOCIETY AND THE BOSTON POLICE.

BY ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

A CONTEST between a body of students and a Boston police-officer has recently furnished a text to the Boston press for some sarcastic moralizing on the vices of Harvard men. The public has been given to understand that the undergraduate members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on their way home from a drunken frolic, attacked an officer who had courteously tried to quiet them; that he was obliged to defend himself with his club, and at last drove off the crowd which was too cowardly to fight long; that the students entered a frivolous complaint before the police-commissioners, but failed to make out their case.

Such is the impression which has got abroad, and which is no doubt believed by many persons, even among the friends of those concerned. It is only fair, therefore, to give an impartial account of the affair, as shown by the sworn testimony before the commissioners. It is well known that the Phi Beta Kappa Society is chosen by scholarship, and hence is made up of the quietest and steadiest men in the senior and junior classes. A proprietor and clerk of Young's Hotel testified that no wine was furnished for the initiation supper; that the private orders amounted to seven bottles, among forty-three persons present; that the company attracted their notice by its unusual good order, and that no one appeared to be in the least intoxicated when it broke up at twelve o'clock.

About thirty of the men, as they walked home together, struck up college songs, which were undoubtedly more vociferous and less harmonious than they seemed to the singers, since several respectable people were waked by the noise. It is not remarkable that officer Pinkerton, as he saw the crowd coming along, should have supposed that he had a rough and reckless party to deal with; it is quite possible that he thought himself threatened: at any rate, he immediately placed himself in front, and drew his club with very little explanation, and began to use it indiscriminately upon those nearest him.

This sudden attack seemed at the moment entirely unreasonable and unprovoked, particularly as several men were struck who were trying their best to get out of the way. Had not several of the party begged their fellows to make no resistance, a free fight might have resulted. Forbearance under such trying circumstances, and with thirty men against three, deserves better treatment than the sneers

of the Boston press. "Harvard rowdies" would not have asked the officer's number, nor have taken it so coolly when told that they should have it "over their heads," — with the practical application of the club.

So far the testimony was in substantial agreement; but the officer claimed further that he was called "only a cop," cursed, struck, dragged off the sidewalk, and that his cap was snatched at. The first charge is probably true. As to the second, one college man admits swearing at the officer after the difficulty began, and many witnesses heard the officer apply very foul expressions to the whole party: the society is no more responsible for the bad language than is the police-department. No witness on either side saw the officer struck except himself, and several were so near that they thought that no blow could have been delivered without their knowledge. As to the dragging about or snatching at his cap, it is not possible to reconcile the officer's testimony with that of from two to ten college men: one side or the other has said what is false.

The extenuation claimed for the officer is that Harvard men have caused a great deal of trouble on his beat: the object of the complaint was to show that even a policeman must discriminate between sober, law-abiding men, and those of a different kind. This object has been gained by the decision of the commissioners that the officer used undue violence: the suitable punishment for such an offence is a question on which they would probably differ from the injured parties.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Trusses and Arches analyzed and discussed by Graphical Methods. By CHARLES E. GREENE, A.M., Professor of Civil Engineering, University of Michigan. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1879.

This volume completes the series of three works upon graphics by Professor Greene (H. C., 1862). Part I. treats of roof-trusses; Part II., of bridge-trusses; Part III., of arches. Part I. was first published in Chicago in 1876, and is incorporated without change in the present series. Part II. was originally published by Van Nostrand in 1874, but has been re-written and more than doubled in size for the present series. The present volume treats of arches in wood, iron, and stone; arched ribs and braced arches; stresses from wind and change of temperature, stiffened suspension bridges. The graphic method of analysis has been practised and taught in Germany for many years under the title of "Graphical Statics;" and a limited application of it in England was made by Clerk Maxwell, and is briefly introduced in Rankine's works. But the American public were practically ignorant of the subject prior to the publication of the works of Du Bois and Greene. It is now extensively used, and is probably taught to some extent in all our engineering schools. Professor Greene's works will be found admirably adapted for text-books. His explanations are clear, and each step in the several processes is distinctly pointed out. There is some repetition in the three parts, but not more than was necessary to make each part complete in itself. The graphical constructions are accompanied by analytical investigations, and the author has not hesitated to make use of the calculus when it served his purpose. The mathematical demonstrations are printed in smaller type, so that, as remarked in the preface, "one who simply desires working-material may omit the matter printed in small type, without losing any of the facts, but must then take some statements for granted." It is to be hoped that the majority of readers will not be found in this class; for, although the graphical method is an invaluable auxiliary, it may be a very dangerous instrument in the hands of one who is incompetent to deal with the theory of the structure which he is designing. — *H. L. Eustis.*

Labor: with Preludes on Current Events. By JOSEPH COOK. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1880.

This is the seventh volume of the authentic reports of lectures delivered by the Rev. Joseph Cook (1865), and comprises ten of the twenty given in 1878–79 as the fourth course in the "Boston Monday Lectures." From the introduction we learn that some of the salient points of the present volume are: A definition of Socialism by its theories, as the legal and compensated or compulsory and uncompensated transmutation of private, competing, family, or corporation capital, into public, collective, and uncompeting capital. A definition of both Communism and Socialism, by their tendencies in practice, as involving the abolition of inheritance and private property, and the expropriation of its present owners (Lecture I.). A definition of natural wages as consisting of at least twice the cost of the unprepared food of the laborer and his family (Lecture VIII.). A definition of natural profits (Lectures VIII. and IX.). A defence of the theory that natural wages and natural profits are not antagonistic to each other, or that profits do not necessarily lessen as wages increase (Lecture IX.). A free use of the facts collected by the original investigations of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, as to the condition of working-people, male and female, in factory-towns (Lectures V.–VII.). A consideration of the moral perils of congregated labor in manufacturing centres (Lectures III. and V.). A discussion of woman's wages, and of the relations of sex to industry (Lectures V. and VI.). A consideration of the susceptibility of the United States to communistic and socialistic disease, under universal suffrage, and of theocratic equality as a remedy for democratic equality (Lectures I. and X.). A defence of the rights of children in factories to the protection of health and to education (Lecture IV.).

A Short History of German Literature. By PROFESSOR JAMES K. HOSMER. Second edition. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co., 1879.

Professor Hosmer's book has met the demand so well that a second edition has been prepared within less than a year from the original publication. The body of the work is practically unchanged in the new edition, but a complete index adds much to its value; and an appendix, reviewing some of the points of controversy between the author and Professor F. H. Hedge, will be of interest to many closer students of German literature. The calm and logical tone of this appendix deserves especial notice. The evident faults of the book have been so often pointed out, that it is preferable to dwell rather upon its great merit; namely, that it answers admirably the purpose of its creation. It is eminently a book for the reading public, not for the student, and it must be judged from that point of view. So considered, it is exceedingly pleasant reading. The author's own style is so clear, so forcible, and so elegant, that the reader often regrets the frequency of quotations, even as proof of wide reading and well-founded judgment. Still one cannot commend the use of valuable space for personal reminiscences of travel, which, while they may vaguely impress the untravelled, can hardly add to his appreciation of literature, and, to one familiar with the scenes, can add little to his own recollection. Certainly any one who, for purposes of study, has been forced to labor through the dreary details of most literary histories, will welcome the opportunity of enjoying at his leisure a book without either didactic or controversial purpose, and which seeks to present the results of careful study in an impartial and attractive form. — *E. Emerton.*

Poetry for Children. Edited by SAMUEL ELIOT. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. 16mo, pp. 328.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Six stories. Edited by SAMUEL ELIOT. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1880. 12mo, pp. 210.

Six Popular Tales. Selected and arranged by HENRY CABOT LODGE. Boston: George A. Smith, 1879. 12mo, pp. 68.

These publications indicate the work that Dr. Samuel Eliot (1839), the superintendent of the public schools in Boston, is doing to strengthen the imaginations of the pupils, — the books having been authorized for use in these schools. The tendency of late years has been to the enlargement of the faculty of acquisition, and the counter-movement comes none too soon. The collection of verse is made up to be elastic, with changes from easier to harder pieces, and back again. In the Arabian Nights stories the approved text of Dr. Scott has been followed, but not without some needful revision; and it is helped for the present purpose by simplification. In the "Six Popular Tales," Dr. Eliot has had the assistance of Henry Cabot Lodge (1871), the editor of the *International Review*, who has followed, excepting

some changes for clearness and simplicity, the old chap-book texts preserved in the Boswell collection in the Harvard College Library. Others than the children in the schools will be interested in this compilation. The usual texts of modern reprints of these tales are sadly changed from the terseness and spirit which they had when coming directly from the popular mind. — *Justin Winsor.*

Paul Revere's Signal. The True Story of the Signal Lanterns in Christ Church, Boston. By the Rev. JOHN LEE WATSON, D.D. 1880.

Dr. Watson (1815) has very devotedly endeavored to ascertain to whom belongs the credit of hanging out the signal-lanterns for Paul Revere on the night of April 18, 1775; and he has come to the conclusion that it is John Pulling, and not Robert Newman as has been popularly believed. He is also convinced that the church upon which the lanterns were hung was Christ Church, and not the Old North Meeting-House as has been claimed by some writers. The pamphlet contains the remarks of Charles Deane (A.M., 1856) when laying the communication of Dr. Watson before the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Stein's Summary of the Dialect of Herodotus. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1880.

The pamphlet bearing this title contains Professor John Williams White's (Ph.D. of 1877) translation of Professor Stein's summary of the euphonic and inflectional peculiarities which distinguish the language of Herodotus from Attic Greek. After a brief review of the subject in general, the following subjects are treated: Epic Forms and Words, Doric Forms, and Ionic Forms; the last subject being subdivided into "Interchange of Consonants," "Interchange of Vowels," "Hiatus," "Inflection," and "Conjugation."

An Historical Address, delivered at Groton, Mass., Feb. 20, 1880, by Request of the Citizens, at the Dedication of Three Monuments erected by the Town. By SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, a native of the town. Groton: 1880.

The title fully explains the pamphlet; but the author, Dr. S. A. Green (1851), has added an appendix containing an account of the earliest highways of the town, and a list of the early inhabitants. The monuments have been described in No. 3 of THE HARVARD REGISTER. This pamphlet is to some extent a supplement to the one containing Dr. Green's oration delivered at Groton July 4, 1876.

The Second Lambeth Conference. A personal narrative by the Bishop of Iowa. Davenport, Io.: 1879.

This pamphlet by the Right Rev. William Stevens Perry (1854) contains an account of what he saw and did at a meeting of bishops of the Church of Christ. In the narrative he has incorporated not only the story of the conference, but also of the preliminary meetings, which formed an interesting feature of his visit to England, and has added many details of personal impressions.

State Medicine and State Medical Societies. By STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, A.M., M.D., New Orleans, La. Extracted from the Transactions of the American Medical Association. Philadelphia: Collins, printer, 705 Jayne Street. 1879.

In the first part of this pamphlet Dr. Chaillé (1851) has devoted twenty-four pages to a consideration of "What is State Medicine?" and "What can be done by the American Medical Association to promote its Practice?" In the last part, thirty-six pages are devoted to copious notes relating to the State medical societies of this country.

Record of the Descendants of William Sumner of Dorchester, Mass., 1636. By WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON. Boston: David Clapp & Son, printers. 1879.

This is a record of a family which "has been a fairly prominent one, though few of its members have gained any special fame." It includes, however, Gov. Increase Sumner, Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, and Senator Charles Sumner. The compiler is a graduate of 1860.

GEORGE A. HILL (1865) will publish next month, through Ginn & Heath, "A Geometry for Beginners," adapted to lower and grammar school work.

PROFESSOR JOSIAH P. COOKE, Jun. (1848), will have ready some time this spring a new elementary book on chemistry, which is to be published by John Allyn.

REV. DR. C. A. BARTOL'S (*t.* 1835) volume entitled "Principles and Portraits," containing essays on Channing, Bushnell, Weiss, and William Morris Hunt, will shortly be published by Roberts Brothers.

CHARLES C. SOULE (1862) is the author of the two travesties, "Hamlet Revamped," and "Romeo and Juliet," published by George I. Jones & Co. of St. Louis, Mo. The latter, which was originally presented before the University Club of St. Louis, has reached its fourth edition.

PROFESSOR W. F. ALLEN (1851) will have ready in a few months the revised edition of "Allen's Latin Composition," which was promised last September. The book is being simplified, carefully graded, and adapted to the "Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar."

PROFESSOR ISAAC FLAGG (1864) has edited "The Public Harangues of Demosthenes," which is now in press through Ginn & Heath. It will include several speeches belonging to that group, of great merit and importance, that have not yet appeared in a form convenient for college reading.

PROFESSOR ADRIEN JACQUINOT is preparing an extensive account of the history and methods of Harvard University, to be published in Paris by the "Société pour l'Etude des Questions d'Enseignement Supérieur." This society has already printed similar accounts of Oxford, Cambridge, Bonn, and other universities.

LEONARD A. JONES (1855) is at work on two new books, which are to be published shortly. The titles are, "A Treatise on the Law of Chattel Mortgages," and "A Treatise on the Law of Pledges, including Collateral Securities." Few books have received more hearty indorsement than have those of Mr. Jones which were published within the past year; namely, "Law of Mortgages of Real Property," and "Law of Railroad and other Corporate Securities."

PROFESSOR WILLIAM COOK and EDWARD S. SHELDON (1872) are writing for Ginn & Heath a German grammar of the same general scope as Whitney's. It will, however, be fuller, including such matters as are treated of in Sanders's Dictionary of the Difficulties of the German Language, and incorporating the authors' grammatical notes made while reading various works with their classes, and aim at being clear enough for a younger class of students. The alphabetical index will go into considerable detail.

WILLIAM CUSHING (1832), well known as the painstaking author of the indexes to the *Christian Examiner* and to the *North-American Review*, has been for eighteen months at work upon a biographical dictionary, The "Century of Authors; or, Book of Names and Dates," which will contain a list of the full names of all persons entitled to a place in a library-catalogue during the past one hundred years, 1780–1880. It will be exhaustive so far as this country is concerned, less complete as regards the British Empire, and notice only the most important authors of the rest of the world. So far as possible, it will state the time and places of birth, education, and death, the principal positions held, the places of residence, together with the subject, time, and place of some leading or characteristic publication. The book will probably include the record of upwards of fifty thousand persons; many now living, and many whose names are not to be found in any other collection. It is intended to give a fuller list of pseudonymes than has ever been published. To make the work complete and accurate, the compiler will be placed under obligations to every one who will send him the above-mentioned items in regard to themselves or others. The least-known names will be most welcome. Mr. Cushing is making the compilation in the Harvard College Library, and hopes to begin its publication during the coming autumn.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is $2.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions begin with the first number.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher*,
BOX 94, Cambridge, Mass.

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VOL. I. MARCH, 1880. NO. 4.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS. — The second and the last Monday of each month, 11 A.M., at 70 Water Street, Boston.

THE COLLEGE FACULTY. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7.30 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL FACULTY. — The last Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL FACULTY. — The third Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL FACULTY. — The first Saturday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the Dean's residence, No. 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

THE PARIETAL COMMITTEE. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL. — The third Wednesdays of October, December, February, and April, and the Thursday before Commencement, 8 P.M., at the President's office.

THE LAW SCHOOL FACULTY. — The second Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

NOTES.

THE first three issues of THE HARVARD REGISTER have been sent to each living graduate whose address is known by the officers of the University; and the publisher will be thankful for the names and addresses of all graduates who have not received these papers. Especially does he desire the names of graduates from the various departments other than the College proper.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not printed at the expense of the University, but is a private enterprise, and cannot be maintained unless the graduates and friends of the University subscribe for it at two dollars a year.

For this two dollars the subscriber gets a monthly paper containing, in one year, two hundred quarto pages of matter carefully written by many of the ablest officers and graduates, handsomely printed on fine paper, and well illustrated with thirty engravings.

THE statement going the rounds of the papers to the effect that one-half of the students of Harvard are suffering from disorders of the heart as the result of smoking and coffee-drinking, is utterly false, and had no foundation whatever. Out of several hundred students critically examined by Dr. Sargent, only two have been found who were suffering to any serious extent from heart troubles. All papers that published the item, especially those that wrote editorials on the subject, will please publish, in justice to the students of the University, this positive denial, which comes direct from the authorities.

LUCIEN CARR, assistant curator of the Peabody Museum, reads a communication before the Harvard Natural History Society, March 2, on "Crania from the Santa Barbara Islands, California."

MISS AUSTINE SNEAD, the popular Washington correspondent of society news, is the daughter of the late Thomas Snead (class of 1839). She was the first-born child of the class, and was rocked in the class-cradle presented to her father by his classmates. Her *nom-de-plume* is "Miss Grundy."

IN reply to inquiries about John Harvard, the founder of Harvard College, it can, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis (1833), be said, that Mr. Savage once offered a hundred dollars a line for five lines about John Harvard, and got no information.

THE fourth University Concert took place at Sanders Theatre, Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, and was the most successful in every respect of any given this season. The date of the fifth and last concert has been changed to Wednesday evening, March 10.

THE Corporation have granted the use of the gymnasium, on Class Day, to nine seniors for a reception-room from twelve to five o'clock, and to the Class Day committee from five to eleven o'clock, P.M. The statement that President Eliot was to use it for his own reception is erroneous.

FREDERICK W. PUTNAM, the curator of the Peabody Museum, at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, Feb. 4, presented a communication entitled "The Former Indians of Southern California, and their Bearing on the Origin of the Red Man of North America."

SOME graduate of the College probably has the banner which was presented to the Harvard Washington Corps by the ladies of Cambridge. The banner has the coat-of-arms of the College on one side, and that of the State on the other. Its return to the authorities of the College would be acceptable.

A MEMBER of the class of 1879, during a trip to Florida, found, while digging in an Indian mound at Lake Harris, Sumter County, near the head of the Ocklawaha, a small Egyptian "Osirid," which has been sent to the Peabody Museum for examination.

JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT, who lately bequeathed fifty thousand dollars to Harvard College, enjoyed playing cards, and was wont to say that players of about the same ability would at the end of a large number of games come out even. He kept a record of 3,816 games of whist he had played, with many persons, up to July 19, 1879: and of that number he won 1,608 games, and lost exactly the same number.

THE item that is going the rounds of the newspapers, criticising the Faculty of Harvard College for their inability to decipher an Irish letter received at the Boston Post-Office, is undoubtedly a mistake. The only thing of the kind known of in Cambridge is a letter, which, after puzzling the experts of the Boston Post-Office, was sent to the Harvard librarian, Justin Winsor, who translated and returned it, and who was afterward informed that the letter reached its proper destination by reason of his translation.

THE Berlin *Gegenwart* six weeks ago published a series of articles on student-life at Harvard. These articles were apparently made up from such novels as "Fair Harvard" and "Hammersmith," by some one who had all his knowledge of the University at second hand; and they contained a number of mistakes or anachronisms as to ill-treating freshmen, class-spirit, electives, etc. A letter from Professor William Cook, correcting some of these mistakes, appeared in the last number of the *Gegenwart*.

EDWARD BURGESS (1871) began his lessons on systematic and applied entomology at the Bussey Institution (Jamaica Plain) on the 13th of February, and will continue them during the remainder of the academic year. Field-lessons and excursions for collecting specimens will begin when the spring opens. This course, and the kindred one upon botany by Charles E. FAXON, are open to young men not connected with the College, whose previous training has been such that they are competent to study these branches of natural history. Residents of Boston and elsewhere may very conveniently follow either of these courses by joining the Agricultural School as special students.

THE following circular signed by Asa Gray, Alexander Agassiz, and George L. Goodale, deserves attention: "The invested funds of the Botanic Garden are insufficient for its support upon its present basis, but the annual expenditures cannot be materially reduced without impairing the efficiency of the establishment as a scientific centre, and as a means of instruction. To avoid the necessity of a retrenchment which would be deplorable, and to place the garden, once for all, upon a sufficient and independent foundation, so that it may be creditable to the University and permanently subserve the uses of the botanical department, the sum of eighty thousand dollars is needed."

JOHN C. SOLEY (1865) has, since September, 1877, been instructor in ordnance and gunnery at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

THE Boylston Medical Society recently awarded for essays first and second prizes as follows: The first prize to C. B. Witherell; subject, "Etiology of Fever." Second prize to Charles F. Withington; subject, "The Pupil as a Therapeutic Guide." Both essays were said to be of unusual merit.

IN striking contrast with the laws of Harvard College two hundred years ago is the habit of many students of to-day. At that time it was required that all students "shall honour as theire naturall Parents, so also magistrates, elders, The President, Tutors, fellows, and all superiors, keepeing due silence in theire presence, and not disorderly gainesaying them, but sheweing all those laudable expressions of honour and reverence that are in use, as uncovering the head and the like."

IN the *Revue d'Anthropologie* of Paris for January, 1880, there is a long and discriminating article by Dr. Paul Topinard, the eminent anthropologist, upon the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, and the work it has done during the thirteen years of its existence. The opening sentence is worthy of preservation: "La création et le développement rapide de ce Musée, le plus important des États-Unis pour l'anthropologie, sont tout un enseignement. Ils montrent ce que peut l'initiative privée lorsqu'on lui laisse son libre essor et qu'hommes, bureaux, et principes ne se coalisent pas contre elle."

GRADUATES.

WILLIAM H. SIMMONS (1869) is practising medicine at Bangor, Me.

WILLIAM C. MASON (1874) is the city physician at Bangor, Me.

CHARLES ALLEN (1847) has been appointed master in chancery, Boston.

A. H. BOWEN (1879) is employed on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

CHARLES JACOBS (1853) is cultivating a farm in Groton, where he resides.

HORACE H. COOLIDGE (1852) has declined re-appointment as master in chancery.

RICHARD MONTAGUE (1875) is pastor of the First Baptist church in Lawrence, Mass.

WILLIAM T. REID (1868) is now head master of the boys' high school, San Francisco, Cal.

MARSHALL S. SNOW (1865) is professor of history at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

ARTHUR C. BROWN (1879) is in the superintendent's office of the Fitchburg Railroad, Boston.

JOHN M. RICHARDSON (*s.* 1854) is superintendent of the High School, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

WALTER D. DENÈGRE (1879) is reading law in the office of Denègre & Stauffer, New Orleans, La.

HENRY A. WHITNEY, president of the Boston and Providence Railroad, is a Harvard graduate (1846).

JAMES LAWRENCE (1874) is living in Groton, where he owns one of the largest farms in Middlesex County.

W. GIBSON FIELD (1863) is practising law in Easton, Penn., his office being at No. 415 Northampton Street.

FREDERICK M. LEONARD (1879) is studying law in the office of William McGeorge, Philadelphia, Penn.

ALBERT R. LEEDS (1865) is professor of chemistry in the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, N.J.

HENRY BRETT (1869) is clerk of the Osceola Consolidated Mining Company, Calumet, Houghton County, Mich.

ABOUT one-fifth of the active (singing) members of the Apollo Club of Boston are graduates of Harvard. This club recently made an excellent and successful presentation of a classical work of the importance of Sophocles' "Œdipus at Colonus." The performance took place at the Boston Music Hall, Jan. 27, before a large audience. The whole of Mendelssohn's music was sung by the Club, accompanied by an orchestra; and the text in Dr. Plumptre's English version was read by Howard M. Ticknor, the instructor of elocution at the University. The Apollo Club was formed in 1871, and since that time the following graduates have been among its members: D. M. Babcock (1877), Albert M. Barnes (1871), William P. Blake (1866), Edward Bowditch (1869), Allen A. Brown (1856), Sigourney Butler (1877), Cornelius Chenery (1876), Nathaniel Childs (1869), Horatio G. Curtis (1865), Clement K. Fay (1867), Charles T. Howard (1856), Samuel W. Langmaid (1859), Arthur Lincoln (1863), Bennett H. Nash (1856), Arthur Reed (1862), Howard M. Ticknor (1856); most of whom were, while in college, members of the Harvard Glee Club. Arthur Reed has been secretary of the "Apollo" since its formation.

THOMAS W. HIGGINSON (1841) delivered a lecture on "The Young Man in Politics," before the Harvard Finance Club, Feb. 25.

NELSON S. BARTLETT (1871) has been admitted a member of the firm of Houdlette & Ellis, iron commission merchants, Boston.

A FULL-LENGTH portrait of Edward Everett (1811), painted by H. C. Pratt, has been presented by him to the "Old South" committee.

JAMES MÉTIVIER (1877) is teaching French in the high school at Concord, and is giving private instruction in Boston and vicinity.

REV. F. W. HOLLAND (1831) lectured before the Young People's Club of the First Parish, Cambridge, Feb. 17, on "Palestine."

THE REV. E. A. HOFFMAN (1848) is dean of the General Theological Seminary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New-York City.

E. R. BENTON (Ph.D. of 1875) has received an appointment on the United-States Geological Survey in the division of mining geology.

JOSEPH HEAD (1804) of Newton is the oldest living graduate of the University. He is the only survivor of the sixty-one graduates of his class.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS J. CHILD (1846) delivered a lecture on "Poetry," Feb. 26, before the Young People's Club of the First Parish, Cambridge.

EDWARD B. NELSON (1873) is the principal of the educational department of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Rome, N.Y.

JUSTIN WINSOR (1851) has written for the Bureau of Education at Washington an essay on "The College Library," which will shortly be printed.

J. W. FEWKES (1875) presented to the Boston Society of Natural History, Feb. 4, a communication on "The Pinnal Sucker of Certain Heteropods."

PROFESSOR THOMAS FRENCH, Jun. (1872), has been delivering a course of lectures on "Sound" in Urbana, O. His introductory lecture was given Feb. 13.

REV. CHARLES W. WENDTE (*t.* 1869), who has charge of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Cincinnati, O., was tutor in German at Harvard in 1868–69.

M. E. WADSWORTH (Ph.D., 1879) presented to the Section of Microscopy of the Boston Society of Natural History, Feb. 9, a communication on "Rock Section-cutting."

A GRADUATE of the College recently sent to the Library his first publication, with a note stating that he did so in fulfilment of a promise made — when he was let off from a fine — to the late librarian, John Langdon Sibley.

THE Governor of Massachusetts has re-appointed the following Trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind: Andrew P. Peabody (1806), James H. Means (1843), John S. Dwight (1832), John Theodore Heard (*m.* 1859).

DR. JOHN HOMANS (1858) read a paper before the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Jan. 13, on "Ovariotomy." A part of his remarks were printed in the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan. 22.

GEORGE WALKER (1844) is mayor of Portland, Me., where he has resided for the last four years, since his removal from Machias, Me. He is a nephew of ex-President Walker, with whose family he lived while he was in college.

THE class of 1846 furnishes Harvard with four professors: Francis J. Child, professor of English; Calvin Ellis, dean of the Medical School; George M. Lane, professor of Latin; and Charles Eliot Norton, professor of the history of Art.

DR. HUNTINGTON RICHARDS (1874), after graduating at college, took the full course at the Harvard Medical School, then served two years at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and is now continuing his studies in Germany, where he will remain for a year.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE (1836), mayor of Boston, delivered the oration at the dedication of the Emancipation Statue, Dec. 6, 1879. It has recently been printed in full, in connection with the other exercises of that day, as the Boston City Document No. 126.

AFTER the completion of the statue erected on the Public Garden, Boston, to the memory of Charles Sumner (1830), there was a balance on hand, which the committee have decided to expend in a monument to be erected above Sumner's grave in Mount-Auburn Cemetery.

REV. A. B. MUZZEY (1824), wishing to aid the effort to raise a fund for the Harvard Divinity School professorships, offers the proceeds of his preaching, single Sundays, in such pulpits in Boston or its vicinity as may be open to him for that purpose. His address is 60 Brattle Street, Cambridge.

DR. R. M. HODGES (1847) has recently presented to the College Library an interleaved triennial catalogue, containing a large number of newspaper-clippings and notes relating to Harvard men, which had been collected through a long series of years by his father, the late Rev. R. M. Hodges, of the class of 1815.

CHARLES FAIRCHILD (1858), the owner of that noteworthy painting, "The Bathers," by William Morris Hunt (1844), has permitted John A. Lowell & Co. of Boston to make an engraving of it on steel, which is to be one of the finest pieces of work possible, and which will require about one year for preparation.

EDWARD E. SIMMONS (1874), who is studying art in Paris, is spoken of by a correspondent of the *Independent* as follows: "One of our strongest men is a typical Yankee. He was born at Concord, and graduated at Harvard. He has mined in Nevada, taught school in California, and came abroad in the steerage."

EBENEZER ALDEN (1808) of Randolph is the oldest graduate who has favored THE HARVARD REGISTER with his subscription. To have retained a warm interest in Harvard during almost three-quarters of a century since his graduation, certainly shows a marked devotion to his *Alma Mater* on the part of Dr. Alden.

IN our last number we had the pleasure of recording a silver wedding; and now comes the glad tidings of a golden wedding — that of Increase Sumner Wheeler (1826) and Elizabeth A. M. Walker, at Framingham, Oct. 29, 1879. Rev. A. P. Peabody, Rev. Dr. G. W. Hosmer, and Dr. Willard Parker — all classmates — were present.

WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL (1859) is delivering a course of three lectures on "Folk-lore," at the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, New-York City. The first lecture was "The English and Scandinavian Heroic Ballad," Feb. 24; the second, "The English and Scandinavian Romantic Ballad," March 2; the third, "Nursery Tales," March 9.

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D.D., LL.D. (1854), Bishop of Iowa, and president of the theological department of Griswold College, Davenport, Io., has placed us under obligations for a copy of his little pamphlet, "A Sunday-school Experiment," which contains in detail the result of nearly seven experimental years of Sunday-school work.

KENNETH MCINTOSH (1871) has kindly sent us a copy of his book, entitled "Notes on the Constitutional History of the United States." The book comprises chiefly a collection of parts of lectures delivered by Mr. McIntosh in 1877 at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn. It is an interesting history of the Constitution, and is now used in many educational institutions as a text-book.

THE Harvard graduates now on duty at the United-States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., are, Rev. John Singer Wallace, A.M. (1852), chaplain; Paymaster Francis Henry Swan, A.M. (1859), in charge of cadet's store; Professor James Russell Soley (1870), head of the department of English studies, history, and law; Professor John Minot Rice (*s.* 1862), head of the department of mechanics and applied mathematics.

PROFESSOR G. M. LANE (1846) is spoken of by Professor Frederic D. Allen, in the preface to the latter's "Remnants of Early Latin," recently published by Ginn & Heath. The author says, "I am under the greatest obligations to Professor Lane of Harvard University. He has taken the warmest interest in the work, and, besides lending me books, has read and criticised the proof-sheets of the whole. I am sure that there is not a page of the book but is the better for some correction or addition suggested by him; and even this is saying too little."

W. GIBSON FIELD (1863) made the first public proposition urging the formation of a national college-men's union, in an article that appeared in the September, 1871, issue of the *Lafayette Monthly*. Feb. 19, 1874, the proposition was acted upon, when a convention assembled at Hartford, Conn., and took steps that resulted in the permanent organization of the association that now holds annual contests in New-York City, and has the active sympathy and patronage of some of the most prominent citizens. The proposition was renewed in the New-York *Tribune*, after it had appeared in the *Lafayette Monthly*.

STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, A.M., M.D. (1851), delivered an address April 10, 1879, before the Louisiana State Medical Society, taking for his topic one to which he has evidently given much study, namely, "State Medicine and Medical Organization." The address has been published in the proceedings of the Society. Dr. Chaillé is the professor of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical department, University of Louisiana. He was chairman of "The Havana Yellow-fever Commission of the National Board of Health of the United States," which recently made a preliminary report, comprising twenty closely-printed quarto pages.

B. JOY JEFFRIES, M.D. (1854), will give, March 2 and 4, two lectures at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., on the color-sense and color-blindness. He will also that week appear before the Naval Committee of Congress, in behalf of an international commission to establish definite tests and standards for the control of color-blindness and defects of vision in the navies and merchant-marine. At Annapolis he will read a paper before the Naval Institute on color-blindness.

DANIEL W. WILDER (1856) is an alumnus of whom the University can feel proud, and one who always bears in mind the gratitude due his *Alma Mater*. He has been surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, having been appointed by President Lincoln; has been twice elected auditor of the State of Kansas; is the author of "The Annals of Kansas," a work of 691 pages, published in 1875; and received the degree of A. M. from the University of Kansas in 1876. He has been an editor in Missouri and Kansas most of the time since 1858, having edited the first Republican paper published in St. Joseph, for which he was indicted in 1860, and in consequence compelled to leave the State. He is now the chief editor of the St. Joseph *Herald*.

THE class of 1853 furnishes more officers to the University than any other: President Eliot, John Quincy Adams of the Corporation, Adams S. Hill (professor of rhetoric), James M. Peirce (professor of mathematics), James C. White (professor of dermatology), Justin Winsor (librarian). Two others have been officers: Ellis Peterson, assistant professor of philosophy, now supervisor of the public schools of Boston; and Elbridge J. Cutler, who died in 1870, while in office as assistant professor of modern languages.

THE class of 1833 was long famous for the professors it turned out. Three of them are now on the University staff, — Francis Bowen, professor of moral philosophy; Joseph Lovering, professor of natural philosophy; Henry W. Torrey, professor of history. The Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis was for some years professor of doctrinal theology; Dr. Morrill Wyman held for a period the chair of the theory and practice of medicine; and his brother, the late Dr. Jeffries Wyman, was the Hersey professor of anatomy.

DR. CHARLES A. ROBERTSON (1850) of Albany, N.Y., has won a triumphant victory in the malpractice suit which was brought against him. From the *Medical Record* we learn that three years ago a grocer named Buss applied at the Charitable Eye and Ear Relief in Troy, N.Y., and when discharged expressed himself satisfied that all that could have been done for him had been performed. Last June, however, he brought suit against Dr. Robertson for malpractice, and the case was assigned to the Albany Circuit Court, where the complaint was dismissed early in December last. The *Record* adds, "There were features in this case which unfortunately are too often found in suits for malpractice. The plaintiff was a charity case, a man to whom medical and surgical care had been given without fee. The plaintiff's lawyer was a young man, with a reputation for liking notoriety. In the present case the circumstances were particularly unfortunate for the defendant, as he was sick in bed during the whole time. The opposing counsel was active in the prosecution of his work, and the future looked decidedly dark; but Dr. Robertson, believing it due to the profession as well as himself, to fight the matter out, did so, and with complete success."

HOWARD M. TICKNOR (1856), instructor in elocution at Harvard, read to the Papyrus Club at the Revere House, Feb. 19, a long poem entitled "From Afar," written by himself. It is a beautiful eulogy on the papyrus reed; and one of the verses reads as follows: —

"When the noble thought and the sincere word
From preacher's or orator's lips are heard;
When the ardent blood in the poet's veins
Colors his music's burning strains;
When the dramatist shapes upon his page
The creatures whose passions, as they rage,
Give transient truth to th' illusive stage;
When artists on their canvas paint
The flower, the bird, the city quaint,
The face of man, or child, or saint,
Or re-create in the marble bust
The cherished features that so soon must
Lose expression and form in deathly dust;
When history's phases, changing, fleet,
Are roughly told for the mart and street,
Or recorded by the historian
In tomes for scholarship to scan, —
Then, then, there lurks in the air, indeed,
The spirit of that graceful reed
Whose tender, trusty fibres bore
So many cycles of thought and lore;
And that spirit's piercing effluence
Shall be a charm, profound, intense,
And lead the mind it breathes upon
To the gathered stores of the ages gone."

ERNST SZEMELENYI, Jun. (1875), has set to music Fitzgerald's translation of the Rubayat of Omar Khayyam, entitled "Ah, my beloved!" It is dedicated to Professor James B. Greenough, and is published by J. F. Ellis & Co., Washington, D.C.

REV. J. H. TEMPLE (*t.* 1870) announces himself ready to deliver lectures on the following subjects: 1. "The Last Form of Slavery." 2. "How to make Labor balance Capital." 3. "Why Women should not Vote." 4. "Politics." 5. "A New Mode of preventing and curing Intemperance." 6. "Twelve Years in New England, by a Westerner." 7. "How to Succeed in Literature." 8. "Poetry." 9. "The Sunday School, a Church for Children."

COL. J. F. H. CLAIBORNE, at the request of Dr. Samuel A. Green, has furnished some interesting reminiscences of Col. Adam L. Bingaman, of the class of 1812, whose place and date of death, although he died Sept. 6, 1869, have not until recently been known here. The reminiscences occupy two columns of the *Daily Democrat* of Natchez, Miss., dated Feb. 15, 1880. At one time Col. Bingaman gave a dinner in honor of Edward Everett, which fact recalls to Col. Claiborne's mind several facts relating to the guest that have not yet appeared in print. Of the literary, social, executive, and other attainments of Col. Bingaman, the writer speaks in enthusiastic terms, and adds, "I met him a few months before his death, and he told me he had been compelled to part with most of his books. He referred to them in tremulous accents and with humid eyes, as men refer to the loved and lost. But a volume of the Greek tragedies, and the Horace he had used at Harvard, were found under his pillow when he died."

UNDERGRADUATES.

THE committee appointed to read the Bowdoin prize dissertations have reported upon the dissertations offered under Class H., making the following awards: —

To Walter Allen Smith, senior, for a dissertation on "The Career of Garibaldi," a prize of $75.

To Alfred Jaretzki, junior, for a dissertation on "Greek Learning in Italy in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries," a prize of $75.

To John Norton Johnson, junior, for a dissertation on "The Progress of Knowledge concerning Ancient Egypt in the last Twenty Years," a prize of $50.

GEORGE LYON, Jun. (1881), is devoting some time to public readings, and seems to be successful in delighting his audiences. A few weeks ago he read before the Young People's Society of the Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge; Feb. 13, at the entertainment given by the Equity Lodge, K. and L. of H.; and he is to read at Newton Centre March 4, and at the annual gathering of the Equity Lodge, March 8.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

AN address is expected from the Rev. Robert Collyer, Monday evening, March 15.

THE First Church of Boston has contributed $1,000 towards the Divinity School endowment fund.

REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN read a paper on "Dante" before the Sunday Afternoon Club of Cambridge, Sunday, Feb. 29.

F. B. SANBORN will address the Debating Society on Monday evening, March 8, at 7.30 o'clock. Subject, "Reformatory Schools."

PROF. C. C. EVERETT will repeat his lecture on "The Comic" in the Chapel of the Divinity School, Thursday evening, March 4, at 7.30.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

JAMES DE NORMANDIE (*t.* 1860) is one of the editors of the *Unitarian Review*.

FRANK M. HOLLISTER (1865) is an associate editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, Buffalo, N.Y.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS (1846) is the editor of the *Magazine of American History*, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York.

FRANCIS J. ALISON (1865) is on the staff of Supreme-Court reporters of the *Weekly Notes of Cases*, a law-journal published in Philadelphia, Penn.

AMONG the associate editors of the *Library Journal* are S. B. Noyes (1853) and Justin Winsor (1853); and Charles A. Cutter (1855) is the general editor on Bibliography of the same journal.

CHARLES MOORE (1878) has just removed from Ypsilanti, Mich., where he has been editing the *Commercial*, to Detroit, Mich., where he will edit and publish the Detroit *Society*, a political, literary, and social weekly.

THE *North-American Review*, during almost the whole sixty-five years of its publication, has been edited by Harvard graduates, Edward T. Channing and Allen Thorndike Rice being the only two exceptions. The editors were William Tudor (1796), Jared Sparks (1815), Edward T. Channing (LL D. 1847), Edward Everett (1811), Alexander H. Everett (1806), John G. Palfrey (1815), Francis Bowen (1833), Andrew P. Peabody (1826), James Russell Lowell (1838), Charles Eliot Norton (1846), E. W. Gurney (1852), Henry Adams (1858), Thomas Sergeant Perry (1866), Henry Cabot Lodge (1871).

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[*To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music.*]

A long "Record of Publications," crowded out of this number, will appear in the next.

THE HARVARD CLUBS.

[*The officers of the clubs throughout the United States are earnestly requested to send to this office all notices and reports of meetings, dinners, elections, and other information, whether of interest only to the members of their respective clubs, or of interest to all the graduates.*]

THE Harvard Club of New York began the year 1880 with 210 members upon its list.

THE University Club of New York now has 523 resident and 120 non-resident members.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON (1843), judge of the Court of Claims, Dr. F. B. Loring (*m.* 1874), and others, are exerting themselves to form a Harvard organization in Washington, D.C., which will have at least one meeting a year.

THE Harvard Club of Maine met Feb. 20, with Hon. Nathan Webb, Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill being in the chair, and W. M. Sargent being secretary *pro tem.* After some votes with reference to the annual meeting in March, the president read a paper describing the rise and varied fortunes of the elective system in Harvard College, particularly comparing the condition in 1860 with that in 1880. He also read from a paper written in 1864, containing many wishes and prophecies which have been fulfilled under the administration of President Eliot. After a thorough discussion of the paper, and a hearty enjoyment of the supper, the club adjourned.

MARRIAGES.

[*Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.*]

1864. Prentiss Cummings of Boston, to Annie D. Snow of Cambridge, in Buckfield, Me., Feb. 25, 1880, by the Rev. L. A. Freeman.

1878. W. A. Spinney to Caroline W. Merriam, daughter of the late Matthew Starbuck, Nantucket, Mass, Nov. 24, 1879, at house of the bride, by the Revs. E. C. Spinney and J. B. Morrison.

1879, *m.* Samuel Donovan, M.D., of Quincy, to Miss Ita Welch, contralto in choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Jan. 26.

BIRTHS.

[*It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.*]

1866. Thomas P. Shaw, a daughter, Annie, born Feb. 23, in Lowell.

1878. J. Arthur Tufts, a daughter, Effie Miriam, born Nov. 27, 1879, in Exeter, N.H.

DEATHS.

[*The record of the deaths of alumni will be kept as complete as possible; and any person knowing of the decease of a graduate will place the publisher under obligations by notifying him of the fact at once. John Langdon Sibley, A.M. (1825), the librarian emeritus, and Dr. Samuel A. Green, A.M. (1851), will furnish for this column a memorandum of all deaths that come to their notice.*]

The Dr. Charles Monro Carleton who graduated at the Medical School in 1861 was not the Dr. Charles M. Carleton whose death was registered in our last issue.

1831. FRANCIS HENRY GRAY, at 1 Beacon-hill Place, Boston, Feb. 6, at the age of 66 years and 10 months.

His parents were William R. and Mary Gray. He was born in Boston; graduated in 1831 at the College, and in 1834 at the Medical School; was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

1831. BENJAMIN HODGES SILSBEE, in Salem, Feb. 22.

He was born in Salem, Oct. 23, 1811, and was son of William Silsbee. After graduation he entered upon a business career. At first he sailed, while in the employ of the firm of Silsbee, Pickman, & Stone, of which the present firm, Silsbee & Pickman, is an offshoot, as supercargo in the famous old ship "Borneo," and, after making two voyages, returned in 1838. The next year he entered the firm, which about that time began to build its own ships. He continued in active business until the time of his death. He took a generous interest in all that pertained to the prosperity of Salem. For the last sixteen years he had been president of the East India Marine Society, of which his grandfather, Benjamin Hodges, was the first president. He was president of the Merchants' National Bank, of the Salem Lead Company, of the Association for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Women, at one time of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, and until recently of the Salem Savings Bank, besides being a director in the Salem Marine Insurance Company, and officer in the Newmarket and other manufacturing companies. He was a member of the East (Unitarian) Church, and was for many years superintendent of its Sunday school. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1859, and at one time of the school committee. He had repeatedly been solicited to accept the candidacy for the office of mayor, but positively refused to do so.

1841. WILLIAM HORATIO BROWN, in Matthews County, Va., Jan. 31.

He was born Dec. 6, 1820, in Cambridge; his father was Deacon William Brown.

1855. EDWARD GRENVILLE RUSSELL, at 343 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Feb. 25.

He was born in Groton, June 2, 1834; was son of Bradford Russell (1818); and graduated at the Divinity School in 1858. He was never permanently settled over a society, but has supplied various pulpits. He was a member of the Mount Olivet Lodge of Freemasons of Cambridgeport, and was also identified with several temperance organizations.

1845 *l.* SAMUEL GREENE ARNOLD, at Providence, R.I., Feb. 13.

He was born in Providence, April 12, 1821, and was the son of Samuel Greene and Frances Rogers Arnold. He graduated at Brown University in 1841, and at the Harvard Law School in 1845. He then went abroad, and spent several years in study and travel, visiting first the different countries of Europe, and thence passing to Egypt and the Holy Land. In 1847 he spent a year in South America, chiefly in Chili. Soon after his return in 1848, he was married to Louisa Gindrat, daughter of his uncle, Richard J. Arnold. Mr. Arnold occupied himself to a great extent in literary work. He wrote a history of Rhode Island, and dedicated it to the citizens as a memorial of "The Trials and Triumphs of their Ancestors." In 1851 he published in the *North-American Review* an historical essay on his observations in South America. In 1853 he delivered, before the Rhode-Island Historical Society, a discourse on "The Spirit of Rhode-Island History." The first volume of his "History of Rhode Island" appeared in 1859, and was followed by the second in 1860; the two volumes comprising the annals of the State from the settlement in 1636 to the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1790. Ever since 1868 he was president of the Rhode-Island Historical Society. In June, 1869, he delivered before the society a discourse commemorative of the services of Judge Greene, Judge Staples, and Dr. Usher Parsons, three distinguished members who had died during the preceding year. For several years he did valuable service as a member of the school committee of Providence. He was a trustee of Brown University from 1848 till his death; for eleven years a trustee of the Butler Hospital, and for the same period a trustee of the Reform School. He was an active member of the First Baptist Church, and in 1854 was elected moderator of the society, over which he presided until his death. In 1864 he projected a permanent fund of twenty thousand dollars for the support of the public worship of the church, and headed the list with his own contribution of five thousand dollars. May 28, 1875, he delivered an address commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the meeting-house. In 1852 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, and again in 1861, and a third term in 1862. After the last election he was chosen United-States senator for the unexpired term of the late James F. Simmons. He delivered the centennial oration at Providence in 1876; and an historical address Aug. 29, 1878, commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Rhode Island. The above facts are gathered from a long eulogy of Mr. Arnold, which appeared in the Providence *Journal*, Feb. 13.

1867 *m.* ROBERT WHITE, Jun., at the United States Marine Hospital, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, Feb. 25.

He was born in Boston, and graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1867. He served as assistant surgeon of the Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment the closing months of the war; later as assistant surgeon of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; and still later as brigade surgeon, with rank of major. In August, 1878, Dr. White, after passing a rigid and searching examination before the United-States Medical Board at Washington, D.C., was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the United-States Marine Hospital service. Subsequently he was attached to the Commission Board, and sent to the South to investigate causes and treatment of yellow-fever. In June, 1879, he was surgeon in the steamer "Rush" on the expedition to Alaska for the purpose of getting important information for the government. Upon his return last November, he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United-States Marine Hospital at Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor. He was connected with many organizations, among them the Masons and the "Old Guards."

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BEHIND THE SCENES AT MACULLAR, PARKER, & CO.'S.

[The familiar discussion of trade topics by the daily press may not be the least valuable reading that is placed before us. When presented by intelligent writers, with ample facilities for information, descriptive and timely articles in the line referred to are acceptable, and have their uses. Especially is this the case when public attention had previously centred upon the subject presented, as, for instance, the apprehended effect of the rise in wool upon the price of clothing, — this being a matter of immediate concern to everybody. A writer in the *Daily Advertiser* has recently visited the largest cloth and clothing house — all things considered — in New England. As throwing light upon various phases of the clothing business, as well as affording some idea of the immense stock of goods on hand at this store, we reproduce a few paragraphs from his report.]

In the city of London the several processes of dampening, washing, steaming, and hot-pressing piece-goods, to make them ready for the tailors' shears, are performed by men trained to the business, and known as "cloth-workers." Their apprentices are required to serve seven years. They maintain their "guild," as do also the goldsmiths, the haberdashers, the mercers, the drapers, the vintners, the ironmongers, etc. James I. was an honorary cloth-worker in his day, and found a precedent in the example of Henry VII., who had associated with the "merchant taylors" for political purposes. The Boston house we are speaking of long since placed its cloth-shrinking and cloth-finishing department in charge of one of these London workmen, who had served his seven years at the trade. The work is done on the premises of the firm, and the process may be briefly outlined as follows: The whole pieces, after being measured and examined, are folded or packed within other woollen cloths that have been immersed in water, pumped by steam-power from a well on the premises. The goods remain in this position until they are thoroughly and evenly dampened, and are then removed from the enveloping cloths, and hung upon racks in a room of guarded and even temperature, where they remain for some hours. When sufficiently dry, they are arranged in folds, and between these folds are placed what are known to card and paper manufacturers as binders' press-boards, which, composed of many thicknesses of the finest and firmest paper, calendered and polished to the highest degree, have a surface almost as hard and smooth as plates of steel, although, of course, flexible and easily handled. When a certain number of these folds have been made ready, they are enclosed within iron plates that have been heated in a steam-chest to a greater or less extent, as the nature or weight of the fabric may require. It is in this preparation of goods for the large and powerful screw-press that is next to receive them, that the experience and skill of the overseer and his workmen are to be tested. Different grades require different kinds of treatment. One kind of fabric may not admit of the same amount of wetting or the same gradation of heat that may be applied to another. When taken from the press, the cloth is again measured to determine the percentage of loss in width and length by contraction or shrinkage; and, when finally rolled up for the jobbing department, it is found to be shrunk and refinished to a degree that has rendered it *ready for immediate cutting and manufacture into garments*. The time consumed in the whole process of shrinking, as herein described, will have been about twenty-four hours.

It is, as we learn, by no means an uncommon thing for Macullar, Parker, & Co. to display at one showing in their jobbing and custom departments as many as *fifteen hundred* varieties of woollen goods made on either side of the Atlantic. Not commonplace rolls of cloth, understand, without character or design, thrown together in some nameless factory; not goods built up of debased material, and placed upon an unwilling market as Peter Pindar's cast-iron razors were brought forth, — simply to sell, and not for honest service. No; but fifteen hundred stanch, standard, true blue, genuine woollens, made upon honor in warp and woof, warranted as Waltham watches are warranted, and as fresh and choice in design as they are recent in performance and completion.

So broad a statement concerning the number of patterns requires the explanation, easily given, that the firm in question, being importers and jobbers of the goods they order from the mills direct, are enabled to *display*, as it were, before their customers in each department, samples of every thing invoiced from England, Scotland, Germany, and France, for any and every other department. This comes of the rare combination of importing, jobbing, manufacturing, and retailing (on the same premises) the productions of their own workshops. Nowhere else can be seen the premium English cabinet broadcloths of Marling & Co. in juxtaposition with exclusive patterns of elegant and fashionable rough-faced goods from the Cheviot, Tweed, and Aberdeen districts in Scotland, in hundreds of tempting and tasteful designs, and all the thousand and one other styles and weights from other points at home and abroad that are now in vogue for spring overcoats, and for May, June, and July suitings. In speaking of what goes to make up the exhibit at Macullar, Parker, & Co.'s, as compared with what may be seen elsewhere, we are reminded to mention that they are part-owners of a mill located in one of the New-England States, which, under the supervision of an experienced overseer from abroad, is turning out some elegant specialties. Now, everybody knows that Scotch goods are proverbially fine and true to name; but everybody may *not* know that this comparatively new factory is inviting a comparison and a competition which promise, at no remote day, to place it abreast of its older but not keener rivals in Scotland. Of themselves alone, a full line of these American goods would give character to any assortment. Other domestic goods are entitled to honorable mention, and are having a large sale. We are alluding now to the *Victoria*, *Cameron*, and *Selkirk* suitings, which are said to be entirely different from any other line of goods made in this country this season.

A little outside of the usual routine comes a line of the English box cloths, in blue, brown, dahlia, and drab, for coachmen's overcoats. These are smooth-faced goods, highly finished, and impervious to water. The old-fashioned drab kersey, for the same purpose, and in several shades, is in stock. For servants' inside coats, the English livery cloth in blue, green, mulberry, and drab, has been imported. All these, supplemented as they are with the Bedford cords for trousers, and with striped Valencias for waistcoats, constitute the finest collection of goods for livery purposes that can be imagined.

Macullar, Parker, & Co.'s customers, while getting the best that can be made, are saved from the coast-wave prices that go with long credits. This is well understood. Large and oft-repeated orders at the mill for special productions imply special discounts to the purchaser at first hands. This also tends to pare down the price to the consumer, and brings woollens of the first order of merit within the reach of the average buyer. Of course, at this day, there is no question about the fallacy of the idea of buying two yards of cotton-mixture in place of one yard of genuine all-wool. Looks, comfort, and real economy settled that matter long ago with all gentlemen of taste and judgment.

At present this Boston house is filling orders at last year's prices for the same quality of goods. Its business in the jobbing department is now double that of any preceding year, and it finds customers in most of the cities and many of the larger towns in all the Northern States. The best merchant tailors find their account in trading where they can exercise so much latitude in selecting styles and designs. Late buyers will do well to accept at once the figures of a year ago, as being the best available, and thus avoid the advanced prices that, sooner or later, are bound to come.

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